Operating Instructions

Radar sensor for continuous level measurement of liquids

VEGAPULS 62

Foundation Fieldbus

Document ID: 36506

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Safety instructions for Ex areas

Please note the Ex-specific safety information for installation and operation in Ex areas. These safety instructions are part of the operating instructions manual and come with the Ex-approved instruments.

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1 About this document

1.1 Function

This operating instructions manual provides all the information you need for mounting, connection and setup as well as important instructions for maintenance and fault rectification. Please read this information before putting the instrument into operation and keep this manual accessible in the immediate vicinity of the device.

1.2 Target group

This operating instructions manual is directed to trained specialist personnel. The contents of this manual should be made available to these personnel and put into practice by them.

1.3 Symbols used

Information, tip, note
This symbol indicates helpful additional information.

Caution: If this warning is ignored, faults or malfunctions can result.

Warning: If this warning is ignored, injury to persons and/or serious damage to the instrument can result.

Danger: If this warning is ignored, serious injury to persons and/or destruction of the instrument can result.

Ex applications
This symbol indicates special instructions for Ex applications.

- **List**
  The dot set in front indicates a list with no implied sequence.

→ **Action**
This arrow indicates a single action.

1 **Sequence of actions**
Numbers set in front indicate successive steps in a procedure.

Battery disposal
This symbol indicates special information about the disposal of batteries and accumulators.

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2 For your safety

2.1 Authorised personnel

All operations described in this operating instructions manual must be carried out only by trained specialist personnel authorised by the plant operator.

During work on and with the device the required personal protective equipment must always be worn.

2.2 Appropriate use

VEGAPULS 62 is a sensor for continuous level measurement.

You can find detailed information about the area of application in chapter "*Product description*".

Operational reliability is ensured only if the instrument is properly used according to the specifications in the operating instructions manual as well as possible supplementary instructions.

2.3 Warning about incorrect use

Inappropriate or incorrect use of the instrument can give rise to application-specific hazards, e.g. vessel overfill or damage to system components through incorrect mounting or adjustment.

2.4 General safety instructions

This is a state-of-the-art instrument complying with all prevailing regulations and guidelines. The instrument must only be operated in a technically flawless and reliable condition. The operator is responsible for the trouble-free operation of the instrument.

During the entire duration of use, the user is obliged to determine the compliance of the necessary occupational safety measures with the current valid rules and regulations and also take note of new regulations.

The safety instructions in this operating instructions manual, the national installation standards as well as the valid safety regulations and accident prevention rules must be observed by the user.

For safety and warranty reasons, any invasive work on the device beyond that described in the operating instructions manual may be carried out only by personnel authorised by the manufacturer. Arbitrary conversions or modifications are explicitly forbidden.

The safety approval markings and safety tips on the device must also be observed.

Depending on the instrument version, the emitting frequencies are in the C or K band range. The low emitting frequencies are far below the internationally approved limit values. When used correctly, there is no danger to health.

2.5 CE conformity

The device fulfills the legal requirements of the applicable EC guidelines. By affixing the CE marking, we confirm successful testing of the product.

You can find the CE Certificate of Conformity in the download section of our homepage.

Electromagnetic compatibility
Instruments in four-wire or Ex-d-ia version are designed for use in an industrial environment. Nevertheless, electromagnetic interference from electrical conductors and radiated emissions must be taken into account, as is usual with class A instruments according to EN 61326-1. If the instrument is used in a different environment, the electromagnetic compatibility to other instruments must be ensured by suitable measures.

2.6 NAMUR recommendations

NAMUR is the automation technology user association in the process industry in Germany. The published NAMUR recommendations are accepted as the standard in field instrumentation.

The device fulfills the requirements of the following NAMUR recommendations:

- NE 21 – Electromagnetic compatibility of equipment
- NE 53 – Compatibility of field devices and display/adjustment components
- NE 107 – Self-monitoring and diagnosis of field devices

For further information see www.namur.de.

2.7 Radio license for Europe

The instrument is approved according to EN 302372-1/2 (2006-04) for use in closed vessels.

2.8 Radio license for USA/Canada

The instrument is in conformity with part 15 of the FCC regulations. Take note of the following two regulations:

- The instrument must not cause any interfering emissions
- The device must be insensitive to interfering immissions, including those that may cause undesirable operating conditions

Modifications not expressly approved by the manufacturer will lead to expiry of the operating licence according to FCC/IC.

The instrument is in conformity with RSS-210 of the IC regulations.

The instrument may only be used in closed vessels made of metal, concrete, or fibre-reinforced plastic.

2.9 Environmental instructions

Protection of the environment is one of our most important duties. That is why we have introduced an environment management system

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with the goal of continuously improving company environmental protection. The environment management system is certified according to DIN EN ISO 14001.

Please help us fulfill this obligation by observing the environmental instructions in this manual:

- Chapter "*Packaging, transport and storage*"
- Chapter "*Disposal*"

3 Product description

3.1 Configuration

Type label

The type label contains the most important data for identification and use of the instrument:

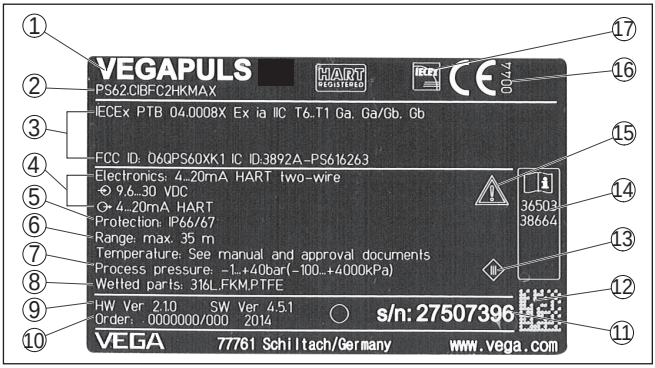

Fig. 1: Layout of the type label (example)

1 *Instrument type*
2 *Product code*
3 *Approvals*
4 *Power supply and signal output, electronics*
5 *Protection rating*
6 *Measuring range*
7 *Process and ambient temperature, process pressure*
8 *Material, wetted parts*
9 *Hardware and software version*
10 *Order number*
11 *Serial number of the instrument*
12 *Data-Matrix-Code for Smartphone-App*
13 *Symbol of the device protection class*
14 *ID numbers, instrument documentation*
15 *Reminder to observe the instrument documentation*
16 *Notified authority for CE marking*
17 *Approval directive*

Serial number - Instrument search

The type label contains the serial number of the instrument. With it you can find the following instrument data on our homepage:

- Product code (HTML)
- Delivery date (HTML)
- Order-specific instrument features (HTML)
- Operating instructions and quick setup guide at the time of shipment (PDF)
- Order-specific sensor data for an electronics exchange (XML)
- Test certificate (PDF) - optional

Go to www.vega.com, "*VEGA Tools*" and "*Instrument search*". Enter the serial number.

Alternatively, you can access the data via your smartphone:

- Download the smartphone app "*VEGA Tools*" from the "*Apple App Store*" or the "*Google Play Store*"
- Scan the Data Matrix code on the type label of the instrument or
- Enter the serial number manually in the app

Scope of this operating instructions manual

This operating instructions manual applies to the following instrument versions:

- Hardware from 2.1.1
- Software from 4.5.0

Versions

The instrument is available in two different electronics versions. Each version can be identified via the product code on the type label as well as on the electronics.

- Standard electronics type PS60FFC.-
- Electronics with increased sensitivity type PS60FFS.-

Scope of delivery

The scope of delivery encompasses:

- Radar sensor
- Documentation
  - Quick setup guide VEGAPULS 62
  - Test certificate Measurement accuracy, depending on the instrument VEGAPULS 62 (optional)
  - Operating instructions manual "*DIsplay and adjustment module PLICSCOM*" (optional)
  - Supplementary instructions "*GSM/GPRS radio module*" (optional)
  - Supplementary instructions manual "*Heating for display and adjustment module*" (optional)
  - Supplementary instructions manual "*Plug connector for continuously measuring sensors*" (optional)
  - Ex-specific "*Safety instructions*" (with Ex versions)
  - if necessary, further certificates
- DVD "*Software & Documents*", containing
  - Operating instructions
  - Safety instructions
  - PACTware/DTM-Collection
  - Driver software

3.2 Principle of operation

Application area

The VEGAPULS 62 radar sensor can be used in a wide variety of applications for continuous level measurement of liquids. It is suitable for applications in storage vessels, reactors and process vessels, even under extremely difficult process conditions.

Dependent on the application range, different versions are used:

- Antenna
  - Small tanks and process vessels, measurement of virtually all products: **Horn antenna ø 40 mm**

- Storage tanks and process vessels, measurement of products such as solvents, hydrocarbons and fuels under extremely difficult process conditions: **Horn antenna ø 48 … 95 mm**
- Products with low ε_r value with large measuring distances: **Parabolic antenna**

- Electronics
  - Products with an ε_r value ≥ 1.8: **Standard electronics**
  - Products with an ε_r value < 1.8, ≥1.5; applications with very bad reflective properties: **Electronics with increased sensitivity**

The actual values that can be reached depend on the measurement conditions, the antenna system or the standpipe or bypass.

Functional principle

The antenna of the radar sensor emits short radar pulses with a duration of approx. 1 ns. These pulses are reflected by the product and received by the antenna as echoes. The transit time of the radar pulses from emission to reception is proportional to the distance and hence to the level. The determined level is converted into an appropriate output signal and outputted as measured value.

3.3 Packaging, transport and storage

Packaging

Your instrument was protected by packaging during transport. Its capacity to handle normal loads during transport is assured by a test based on ISO 4180.

The packaging of standard instruments consists of environment-friendly, recyclable cardboard. For special versions, PE foam or PE foil is also used. Dispose of the packaging material via specialised recycling companies.

Transport

Transport must be carried out in due consideration of the notes on the transport packaging. Nonobservance of these instructions can cause damage to the device.

Transport inspection

The delivery must be checked for completeness and possible transit damage immediately at receipt. Ascertained transit damage or concealed defects must be appropriately dealt with.

Storage

Up to the time of installation, the packages must be left closed and stored according to the orientation and storage markings on the outside.

Unless otherwise indicated, the packages must be stored only under the following conditions:

- Not in the open
- Dry and dust free
- Not exposed to corrosive media
- Protected against solar radiation
- Avoiding mechanical shock and vibration

Storage and transport temperature

- Storage and transport temperature see chapter "*Supplement - Technical data - Ambient conditions*"
- Relative humidity 20 … 85 %

3.4 Accessories and replacement parts

PLICSCOM

The display and adjustment module PLICSCOM is used for measured value indication, adjustment and diagnosis. It can be inserted into the sensor or the external display and adjustment unit and removed at any time.

You can find further information in the operating instructions "*Display and adjustment module PLICSCOM*" (Document-ID 27835).

VEGACONNECT

The interface adapter VEGACONNECT enables the connection of communication-capable instruments to the USB interface of a PC. For parameter adjustment of these instruments, the adjustment software PACTware with VEGA-DTM is required.

You can find further information in the operating instructions "*Interface adapter VEGACONNECT*" (Document-ID 32628).

VEGADIS 81

The VEGADIS 81 is an external display and adjustment unit for VEGA plics® sensors.

For sensors with double chamber housing the interface adapter "*DIS-ADAPT*" is also required for VEGADIS 81.

You can find further information in the operating instructions "*VEGADIS 81*" (Document-ID 43814).

DIS-ADAPT

The adapter "*DIS-ADAPT*" is an accessory part for sensors with double chamber housings. It enables the connection of VEGADIS 81 to the sensor housing via an M12 x 1 plug.

You can find further information in the supplementary instructions "*Adapter DISADAPT*" (Document-ID 45250).

PLICSMOBILE T61

PLICSMOBILE T61 is an external GSM/GPRS radio unit for transmission of measured values and for remote parameter adjustment of plics® sensors. Adjustment is carried out via PACTware/DTM and the integrated USB connection.

You can find further information in the supplementary instructions "*PLICSMOBILE T61*" (Document-ID 37700).

PLICSMOBILE

PLICSMOBILE is an internal GSM/GPRS radio unit for transmission of measured values and for remote parameter adjustment of plics® sensors. Adjustment is carried out via PACTware/DTM and the integrated USB connection.

You can find further information in the supplementary instructions "*PLICSMOBILE GSM/GPRS radio module*" (Document-ID 36849).

Protective cap

The protective cover protects the sensor housing against soiling and intense heat from solar radiation.

You will find additional information in the supplementary instructions manual "*Protective cover*" (Document-ID 34296).

Flanges

Screwed flanges are available in different versions according to the following standards: DIN 2501, EN 1092-1, BS 10, ANSI B 16.5, JIS B 2210-1984, GOST 12821-80.

You can find additional information in the supplementary instructions manual "*Flanges according to DIN-EN-ASME-JIS*" (Document-ID 31088).

Electronics module

Electronics module "VEGAPULS series 60" is a replacement part for radar sensors of VEGAPULS series 60. A different version is available for each type of signal output.

You can find further information in the operating instructions "*Electronics module VEGAPULS series 60*" (Document-ID 36801).

Supplementary electronics Foundation Fieldbus

The supplementary electronics is a replacement part for sensors with Foundation Fieldbus and double chamber housing.

You can find further information in the operating instructions "*Supplementary electronics for Foundation Fieldbus*" (Document-ID 45111).

Antenna impedance cone

The antenna impedance cone is a replacement part used for optimum transmission of microwaves and for sealing against the process.

You find further information in the operating instructions "*Antenna impedance cone VEGAPULS 62 and 68*" (Document-ID 31381).

4 Mounting

4.1 General instructions

Screwing in

On instruments with process fitting thread, the hexagon must be tightened with a suitable wrench. For the proper wrench size see chapter "*Dimensions*".

Warning:
The housing must not be used to screw the instrument in! Applying tightening force can damage internal parts of the housing.

Protection against moisture

Protect your instrument against moisture ingress through the following measures:

- Use the recommended cable (see chapter "*Connecting to power supply*")
- Tighten the cable gland
- When mounting horizontally, turn the housing so that the cable gland points downward
- Loop the connection cable downward in front of the cable gland

This applies particularly to:

- Outdoor mounting
- Installations in areas where high humidity is expected (e.g. through cleaning processes)
- Installations on cooled or heated vessels

Suitability for the process conditions

Make sure that all parts of the instrument exposed to the process are suitable for the existing process conditions.

These are mainly:

- Active measuring component
- Process fitting
- Process seal

Process conditions are particularly:

- Process pressure
- Process temperature
- Chemical properties of the medium
- Abrasion and mechanical influences

You can find detailed information on the process conditions in chapter "*Technical data*" as well as on the type label.

4.2 Mounting preparations

The instrument is also available in versions with an antenna whose diameter is larger than the process fitting (thread, flange). In such cases the antenna must be disconnected from the process fitting before mounting.

Horn antenna

Proceed as follows:

1. Loosen the hexagon socket screws (3) on the antenna socket with an Allen wrench (size 3)

2. Remove the antenna (4)

Note:
The plastic cone may not be pulled out of the antenna socket.

3. Insert the antenna from below into the vessel socket and secure it against falling off
4. Retighten the antenna with hexagon screws to the antenna socket; torque max. 2.5 Nm (1.8 lbf ft)

Note:
The radar sensor with rinsing air connection or antenna extension is provided with a notch on the antenna socket. This notch must be aligned with the marking on the process fitting (the marking specifies the position of the polarisation of the radar signal).

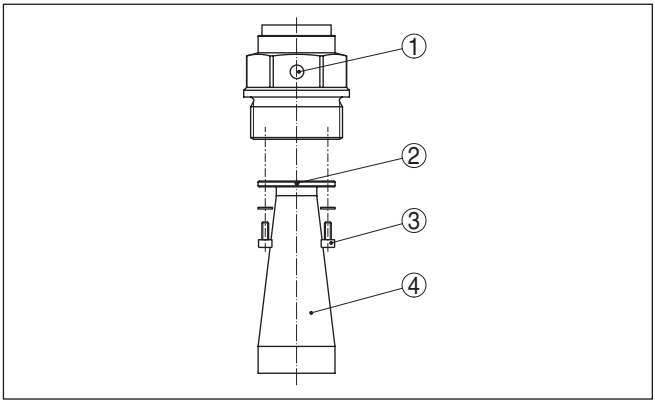

Fig. 2: Dismounting of the horn antenna

1 Polarisation marking
2 Marking at the antenna socket
3 Hexagon screws on the antenna socket
4 Antenna

Parabolic antenna

Proceed as follows:

1. Clamp VEGAPULS 62 with the flange, e.g. in a bench vice
2. Hold the connection piece (1) with a wrench on the flat surfaces (width across flats 22 mm)
3. Loosen counter nut (3) completely with a wrench (width across flats 36 mm) in the direction of the antenna
4. Loosen compression nut (2) completely with a wrench (width across flats 41 mm) in the direction of the antenna
5. Remove the parabolic antenna (4) axially
6. Mount sensor flange on the adapter flange and fasten it tightly
7. Check if the O-ring seal is present on the connection piece and make sure it is not damaged.

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Note:
A damaged O-ring seal must be replaced: FKM (SHS FPM 70C3 GLT), FFKM (Kalrez 6375)

8. Remount the parabolic antenna (4)
9. Fasten compression nut (2) with a wrench (width across flats 41), torque max. 50 Nm
10. Fasten counter nut (3) with a wrench (width across flats 36), torque max. 40 Nm

Note:
On the version with rinsing air connection, make sure that the holes in the antenna and in the process fitting coincide. This ensures a sufficient air flow (the air is led through the holes to the feed system. A rinsing of the whole parabolic antenna is not intended).

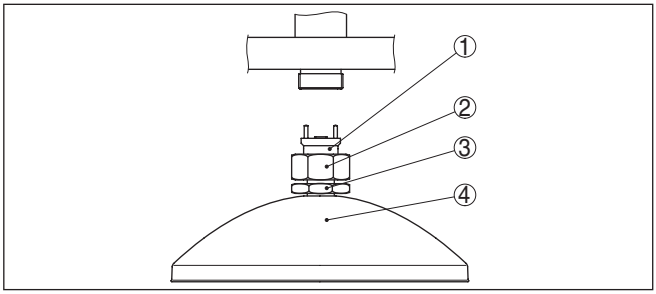

Fig. 3: Dismounting, parabolic antenna

1 Connection piece
2 Compression nut
3 Locknut
4 Parabolic antenna

4.3 Mounting instructions

Horn and parabolic antenna

The illustrations with the following mounting instructions show a radar sensor with horn antenna. The mounting instructions apply analogously also to the version with parabolic antenna.

Polarisation

The emitted radar impulses of the radar sensor are electromagnetic waves. The polarisation is the direction of the electrical wave component. By turning the instrument in the connection flange or mounting boss, the polarisation can be used to reduce the effects of false echoes.

The position of the polarisation is marked on the process fitting of the instrument.

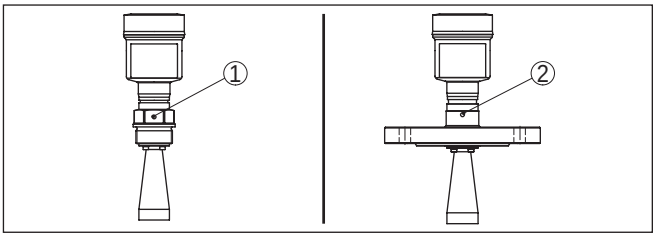

Fig. 4: Position of the polarisation

1 Marking with screwed version
2 Marking with flange version

Installation position

When mounting the sensor, keep a distance of at least 200 mm (7.874 in) from the vessel wall. If the sensor is installed in the center of dished or round vessel tops, multiple echoes can arise. However, these can be suppressed by an appropriate adjustment (see chapter "*Setup*").

If you cannot maintain this distance, you should carry out a false signal storage during setup. This applies particularly if buildup on the vessel wall is expected. In such cases, we recommend repeating the false signal storage at a later date with existing buildup.

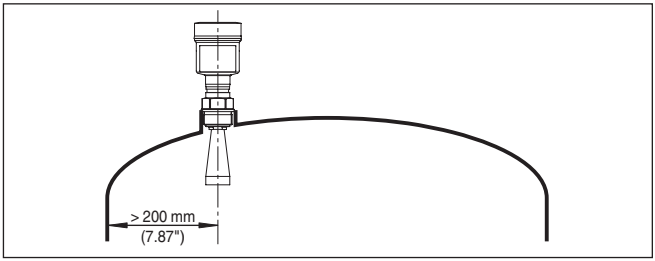

Fig. 5: Mounting of the radar sensor on round vessel tops

In vessels with conical bottom it can be advantageous to mount the sensor in the center of the vessel, as measurement is then possible down to the lowest point of the vessel bottom.

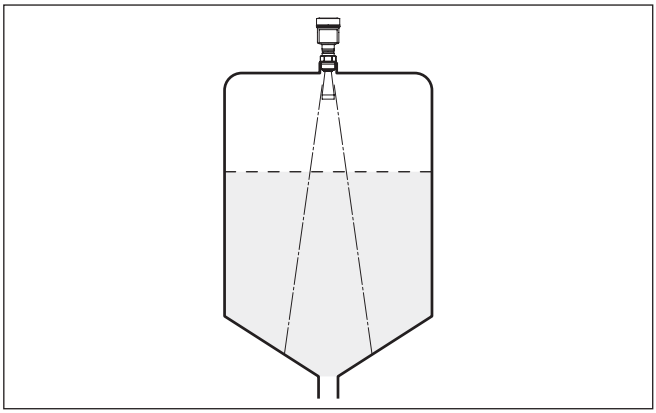

Fig. 6: Mounting of the radar sensor on vessels with conical bottom

Inflowing medium

Do not mount the instruments in or above the filling stream. Make sure that you detect the product surface, not the inflowing product.

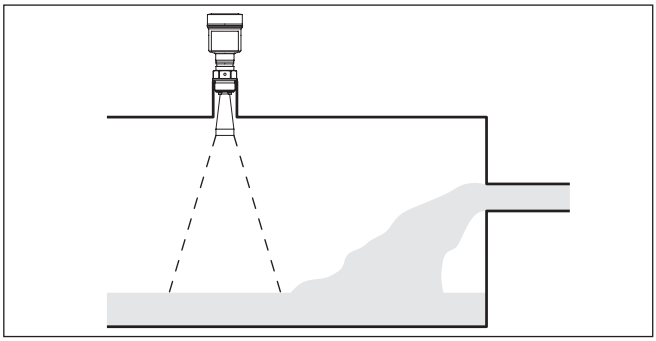

Fig. 7: Mounting of the radar sensor with inflowing medium

Socket

The socket piece should be dimensioned in such a way that the antenna end protrudes slightly out of the socket.

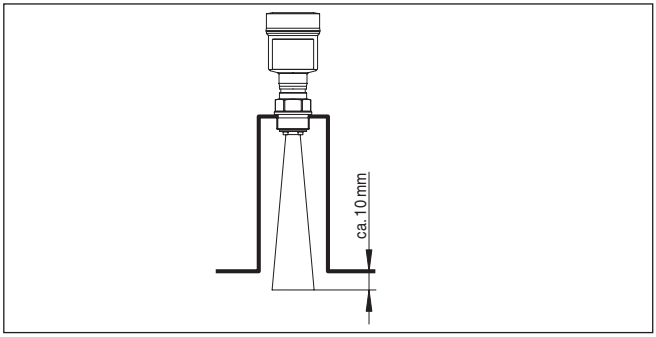

Fig. 8: Recommended socket mounting with horn antenna

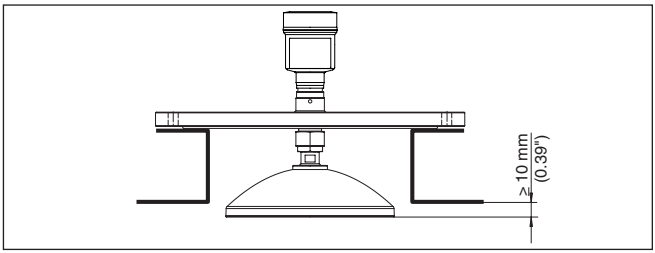

Fig. 9: Recommended socket mounting with parabolic antenna

When using a swivelling holder, keep in mind that the distance between antenna and socket gets smaller as the inclination of the sensor increases. Additional false reflections may be generated which can influence the measuring result at close range.

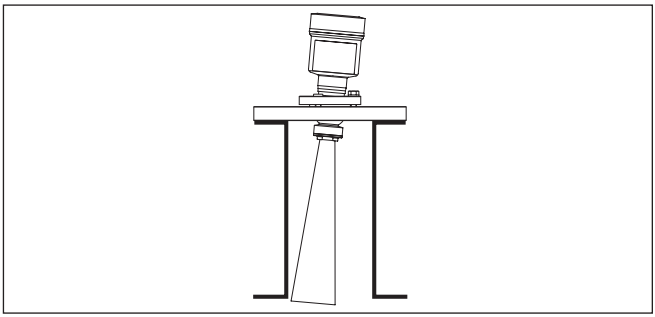

Fig. 10: Distance between antenna and socket with horn antenna

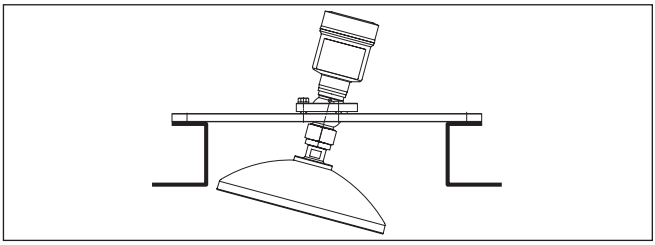

Fig. 11: Distance between antenna and socket with parabolic antenna

If the medium has good reflective properties, VEGAPULS 62 with horn antenna can also be mounted on a longer socket piece. Recommended values for socket heights are specified in the following illustration. You must carry out a false echo storage afterwards.

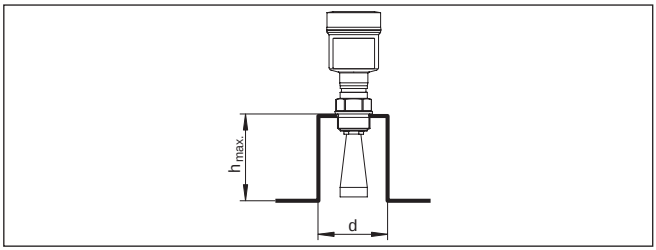

Fig. 12: Deviating socket dimensions

Socket diameter d	Socket length h	Recommended antenna diameter
40 mm	≤ 100 mm	40 mm
50 mm	≤ 150 mm	48 mm
80 mm	≤ 250 mm	75 mm
100 mm	≤ 500 mm	95 mm
150 mm	≤ 800 mm	95 mm

Socket diameter d	Socket length h	Recommended antenna diameter
1½"	≤ 3.9 in	1½"
2"	≤ 5.9 in	2"
3"	≤ 9.8 in	3"
4"	≤ 19.7 in	4"
6"	≤ 31.5 in	4"

Tip:
The instrument is also optionally available with an antenna extension. The antenna length can be selected (either ex works or later) to allow the antenna to protrude slightly out of the end of the mounting socket. Due to the antenna extension however, disturbing reflections are generated in the close-up range. This can lead to an increase in the required minimum distance, especially with poorly reflecting media such as plastic powder. In practice, a cleanly constructed mounting socket, if necessary with rounded edges, introduces fewer disturbing influences than an antenna extension.

Sensor orientation

In liquids, direct the sensor as perpendicular as possible to the product surface to achieve optimum measurement results.

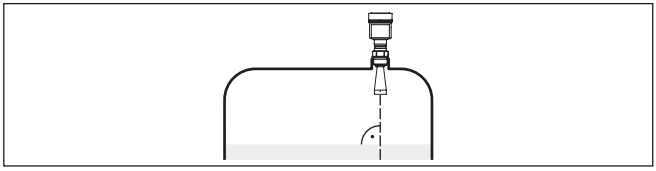

Fig. 13: Alignment in liquids

Vessel installations

The mounting location of the radar sensor should be a place where no other equipment or fixtures cross the path of the microwave signals.

Vessel installations, such as e.g. ladders, limit switches, heating spirals, struts, etc., can cause false echoes and impair the useful echo. Make sure when planning your measuring point that the radar sensor has a "clear view" to the measured product.

In case of existing vessel installations, a false echo storage should be carried out during setup.

If large vessel installations such as struts or supports cause false echoes, these can be attenuated through supplementary measures. Small, inclined sheet metal baffles above the installations scatter the radar signals and prevent direct interfering reflections.

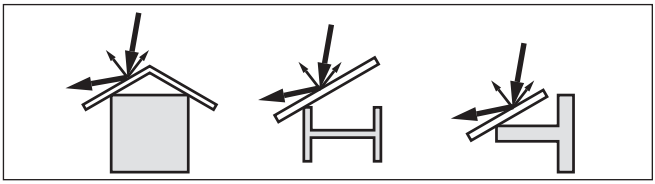

Fig. 14: Cover flat, large-area profiles with deflectors

Agitators

If there are agitators in the vessel, a false signal suppression should be carried out with the agitators in motion. This ensures that the interfering reflections from the agitators are saved with the blades in different positions.

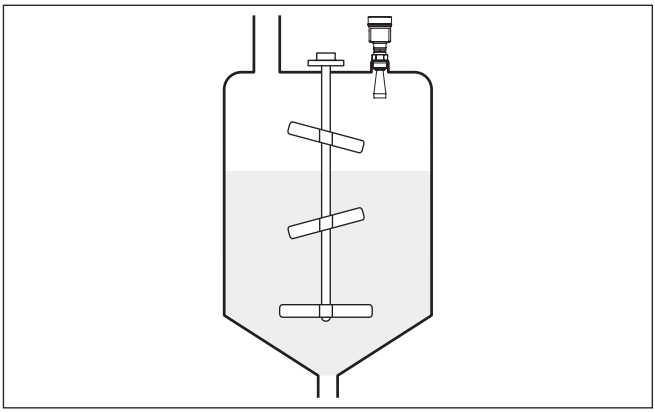

Fig. 15: Agitators

Foam generation

Through the action of filling, stirring and other processes in the vessel, compact foams that considerably damp the emitted signals may form on the product surface.

If foams are causing measurement errors, the biggest possible radar antennas, the electronics with increased sensitivity or low frequency radar sensors (C band) should be used.

As an alternative, sensors with guided microwave can be used. These are unaffected by foam generation and are best suited for such applications.

Mounting in the vessel insulation

Instruments for a temperature range up to 250 °C or up to 450 °C have a distance piece between process fitting and electronics housing. Ths distance piece is used for thermal decoupling of the electronics against high process temperatures.

Information:
The spacer may only be incorporated up to a maximum of 50 mm into the vessel insulation. Only then is a reliable temperature decoupling guaranteed.

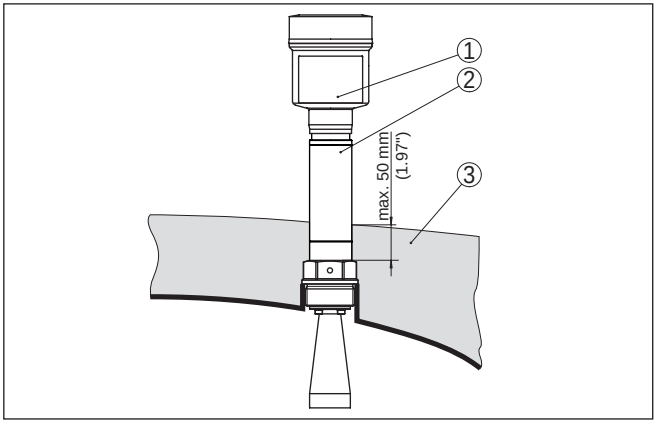

Fig. 16: Mounting the instrument on insulated vessels.

1 Electronics housing
2 Spacer
3 Vessel insulation

4.4 Measurement setup - Pipes

Measurement in a surge pipe

By using a surge pipe in the vessel, the influence of vessel installations and turbulence can be excluded. Under these prerequisites, the measurement of products with low dielectric values (ε_r value ≤ 1.6) is possible.

Note the following illustrations and instructions for measurement in a surge pipe.

Information:
Measurement in a surge pipe is not recommended for extremely adhesive products.

Configuration surge pipe

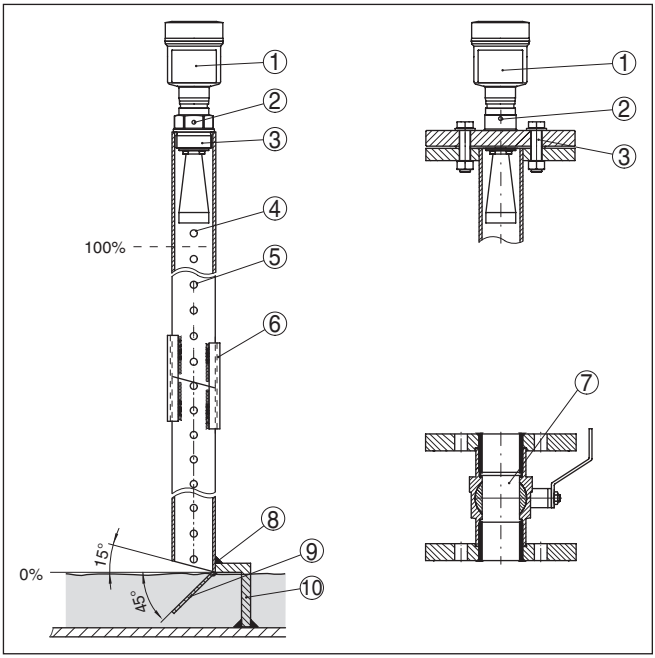

Fig. 17: Configuration surge pipe VEGAPULS 62

1 *Radar sensor*
2 *Polarisation marking*
3 *Thread or flange on the instrument*
4 *Vent hole*
5 *Holes*
6 *Welding connection through U-profile*
7 *Ball valve with complete opening*
8 *Surge pipe end*
9 *Reflector sheet*
10 *Fastening of the surge pipe*

Surge pipe extension

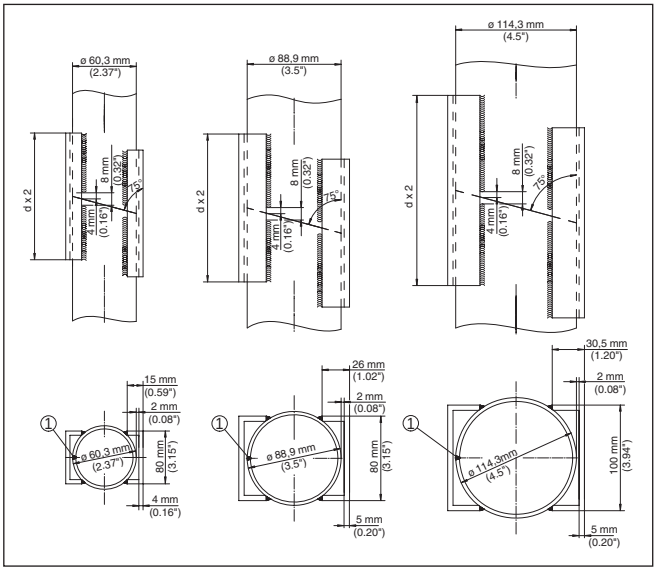

Fig. 18: Welding connection with surge pipe extension for different example diameters

1 Position of the welded joint with longitudinally welded pipes

Instructions and requirements, surge pipe

Instructions of orientation of the polarisation:

- Note marking of the polarisation on the sensor
- With threaded versions, the marking is on the hexagon, with flange versions between two flange holes
- The marking must be in one plane with the holes in the surge pipe

Instructions for the measurement:

- The 100 % point must be below the upper vent hole and the antenna edge
- The 0 % point is the end of the surge pipe
- During parameter adjustment, select "*Application standpipe*" and enter the tube diameter to compensate for errors due to running time shift
- A false signal suppression with the installed sensor is recommended but not mandatory
- The measurement through a ball valve with unrestricted channel is possible

Constructive requirements:

- Material metal, smooth inner surface
- Preferably pultruded or straight beaded stainless steel tube
- Welded joint should be straight and lie in one axis with the holes
- Flanges are welded to the tube according to the orientation of the polarisation

- When using a ball valves, align the transitions on the inside and fix accurately
- Gap size with junctions ≤ 0.1 mm
- Surge pipes must extend all the way down to the requested min. level, as measurement is only possible within the tube
- Diameter of holes ≤ 5 mm, any number OK, on one side or completely through
- The antenna diameter of the sensor should correspond to the inner diameter of the tube
- Diameter should be constant over the complete length

Instructions for surge pipe extension:

- The ends of the extension tubes must be bevelled and exactly aligned
- Welded connection via external U profiles according to illustration above. Length of the U profiles should be at least double the tube diameter
- Do not weld through the pipe wall. The surge pipe must remain smooth inside. Roughness and beads on the inside caused by unintentional penetration should be removed since they cause strong false echoes and encourage buildup
- An extension via welding neck flanges or pipe collars is not recommended.

Measurement in the bypass tube

An alternative to measurement in a surge pipe is measurement in a bypass tube outside of the vessel.

Configuration bypass

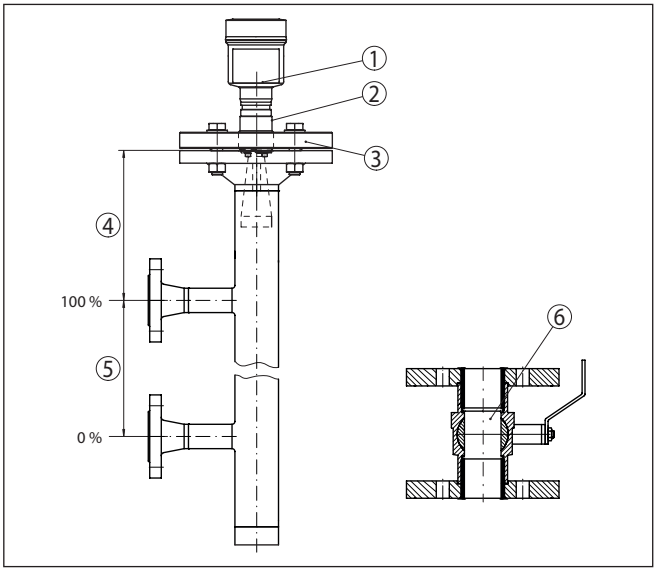

Fig. 19: Configuration bypass

1 Radar sensor
2 Polarisation marking
3 Instrument flange
4 Distance sensor reference plane to upper tube connection
5 Distance of the tube connections
6 Ball valve with complete opening

Instructions and requirements, bypass

Instructions of orientation of the polarisation:

- Note marking of the polarisation on the sensor
- With threaded versions, the marking is on the hexagon, with flange versions between two flange holes
- The marking must be in one plane with the tube connections to the vessel

Instructions for the measurement:

- The 100 % point may not be above the upper tube connection to the vessel
- The 0 % point may not be below the lower tube connection to the vessel
- Min. distance, sensor reference plane to upper edge of upper tube connection > 300 mm
- During parameter adjustment, select "*Application standpipe*" and enter the tube diameter to compensate for errors due to running time shift
- A false signal suppression with the installed sensor is recommended but not mandatory
- The measurement through a ball valve with unrestricted channel is possible

Constructional requirements on the bypass pipe:

- Material metal, smooth inner surface
- In case of an extremely rough tube inner surface, use an inserted tube (tube in tube) or a radar sensor with tube antenna
- Flanges are welded to the tube according to the orientation of the polarisation
- Gap size with junctions ≤ 0.1 mm, for example, when using a ball valve or intermediate flanges with single pipe sections
- The antenna diameter of the sensor should correspond to the inner diameter of the tube
- Diameter should be constant over the complete length

4.5 Measurement setup - Flow

Flow measurement with rectangular flume

The short examples give you introductory information on the flow measurement. Detailed planning information is available from flume manufacturers and in special literature.

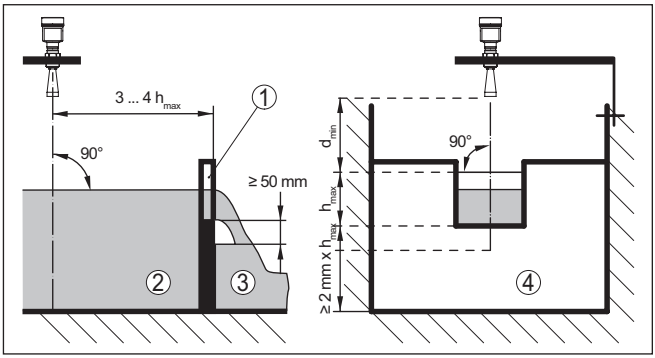

Fig. 20: Flow measurement with rectangular flume: $d_{min.}$ = min. distance of the sensor (see chapter "Technical data"); $h_{max.}$ = max. filling of the rectangular flume

1 Overflow orifice (side view)
2 Headwater
3 Tail water
4 Overfall orifice (view from bottom water)

In general, the following points must be observed:

- Install the sensor on the headwater side
- Installation in the centre of the flume and vertical to the liquid surface
- Distance to the overfall orifice
- Distance of orifice opening above ground
- Min. distance of the orifice opening to bottom water
- Min. distance of the sensor to max. storage level

Flow measurement with Khafagi Venturi flume

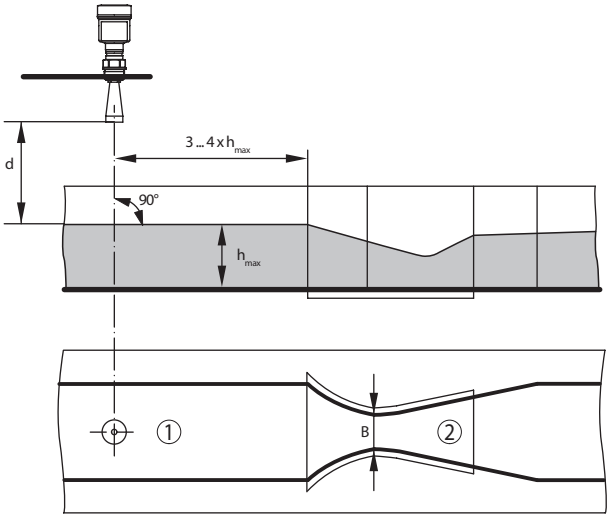

Fig. 21: Flow measurement with Khafagi-Venturi flume: d = Min. distance to sensor; $h_{max.}$ = max. filling of the flume; B = tightest constriction in the flume

1 Position sensor
2 Venturi flume

In general, the following points must be observed:

- Installation of the sensor at the input side
- Installation in the centre of the flume and vertical to the liquid surface
- Distance to the Venturi flume
- Min. distance of the sensor to max. storage level

5 Connecting to the bus system

5.1 Preparing the connection

Safety instructions

Always keep in mind the following safety instructions:

Warning:
Connect only in the complete absence of line voltage.

- The electrical connection must only be carried out by trained personnel authorised by the plant operator.
- If overvoltage surges are expected, overvoltage arresters should be installed.

Voltage supply

The instrument requires a operating voltage of 9 … 32 V DC. Operating voltage and the digital bus signal are carried on the same two-wire connection cable. Power is supplied via the H1 power supply.

Connection cable

Connection is carried out with screened cable according to Fieldbus specification.

Use cable with round cross section for instruments with housing and cable gland. To ensure the seal effect of the cable gland (IP protection rating), find out which cable outer diameter the cable gland is suitable for.

Use a cable gland fitting the cable diameter.

Make sure that the entire installation is carried out according to the Fieldbus specification. In particular, make sure that the bus is terminated with suitable terminating resistors.

Cable gland ½ NPT

With plastic housing, the NPT cable gland or the Conduit steel tube must be screwed without grease into the threaded insert.

Max. torque for all housings see chapter "*Technical data*".

Cable screening and grounding

Make sure that cable screening and grounding is carried out according to the Fieldbus specification. If electromagnetic interference is expected which is above the test values of EN 61326-1 for industrial areas, we recommend connecting the cable screen to ground potential at both ends.

In systems with potential equalisation, connect the cable screen directly to ground potential at the power supply unit, in the connection box and at the sensor. The screen in the sensor must be connected directly to the internal ground terminal. The ground terminal outside on the housing must be connected to the potential equalisation (low impedance).

In systems without potential equalisation with cable screening on both sides, connect the cable screen directly to ground potential at the power supply unit and at the sensor. In the connection box or T-distributor, the screen of the short stub to the sensor must not be connected to ground potential or to another cable screen. The cable screens to the power supply unit and to the next distributor must be connected to each other and also connected to ground potential via a ceramic capacitor (e.g. 1 nF, 1500 V). Low-frequency potential equali-

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sation currents are thus suppressed, but the protective effect against high frequency interference signals remains.

5.2 Connecting

Connection technology

The voltage supply and signal output are connected via the spring-loaded terminals in the housing.

Connection to the display and adjustment module or to the interface adapter is carried out via contact pins in the housing.

Information:
The terminal block is pluggable and can be removed from the electronics. To do this, lift the terminal block with a small screwdriver and pull it out. When reinserting the terminal block, you should hear it snap in.

Connection procedure

Proceed as follows:

1. Unscrew the housing cover
2. If a display and adjustment module is installed, remove it by turning it slightly to the left.
3. Loosen compression nut of the cable entry gland
4. Remove approx. 10 cm (4 in) of the cable mantle, strip approx. 1 cm (0.4 in) of insulation from the ends of the individual wires
5. Insert the cable into the sensor through the cable entry

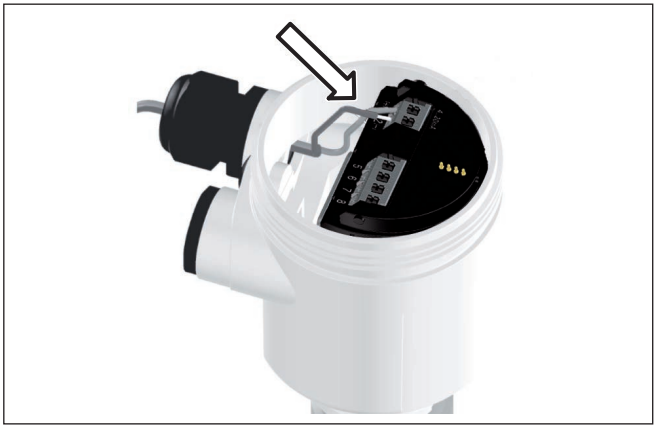


Fig. 22: Connection steps 5 and 6 - Single chamber housing

Fig. 23: Connection steps 5 and 6 - Double chamber housing

6. Insert the wire ends into the terminals according to the wiring plan

Information:
Solid cores as well as flexible cores with wire end sleeves are inserted directly into the terminal openings. In case of flexible cores without end sleeves, press the terminal from above with a small screwdriver, the terminal opening is then free. When the screwdriver is released, the terminal closes again.

You can find further information on the max. wire cross-section under "*Technical data/Electromechanical data*"

7. Check the hold of the wires in the terminals by lightly pulling on them
8. Connect the screen to the internal ground terminal, connect the outer ground terminal to potential equalisation
9. Tighten the compression nut of the cable entry gland. The seal ring must completely encircle the cable
10. Reinsert the display and adjustment module, if one was installed
11. Screw the housing cover back on

The electrical connection is finished.

5.3 Wiring plan, single chamber housing

Electronics and terminal compartment

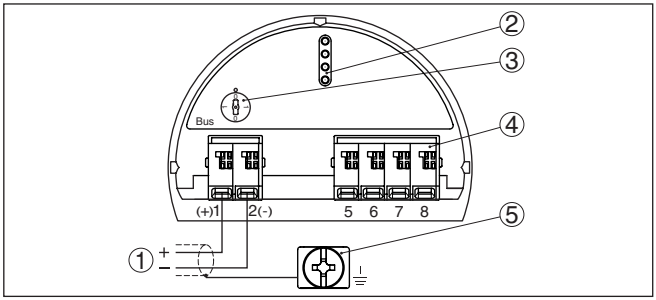


Fig. 24: Electronics and terminal compartment, single chamber housing

1 *Voltage supply, signal output*
2 *Contact pins for the display and adjustment module or interface adapter*
3 *Simulation switch ("1" = mode for simulation release)*
4 *For external display and adjustment unit*
5 *Ground terminal for connection of the cable screen*

5.4 Wiring plan, double chamber housing

Electronics compartment

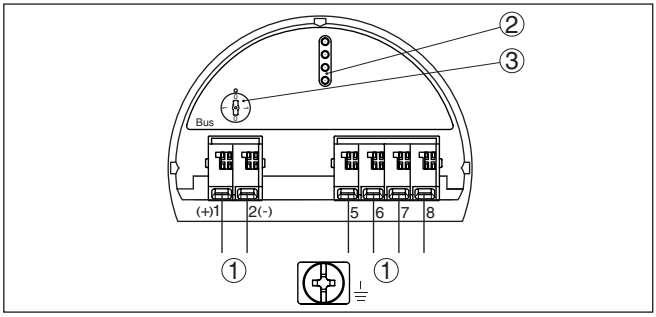


Fig. 25: Electronics compartment, double chamber housing

1 *Internal connection to the terminal compartment*
2 *Contact pins for the display and adjustment module or interface adapter*
3 *Simulation switch ("1" = mode for simulation release)*

Terminal compartment

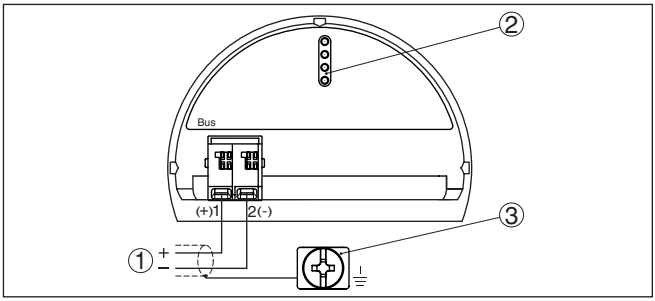


Fig. 26: Terminal compartment, double chamber housing

1 Voltage supply, signal output
2 For display and adjustment module or interface adapter
3 Ground terminal for connection of the cable screen

Terminal compartment - Radio module PLICS-MOBILE

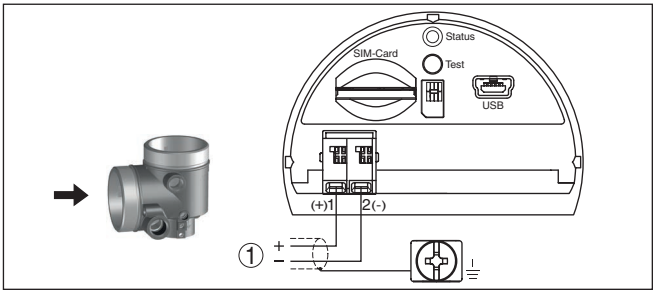


Fig. 27: Terminal compartment, radio module PLICSMOBILE

1 Voltage supply

You can find detailed information on connection in the supplementary instructions "*PLICSMOBILE GSM/GPRS radio module*".

5.5 Wiring plan, double chamber housing Ex d ia

Electronics compartment

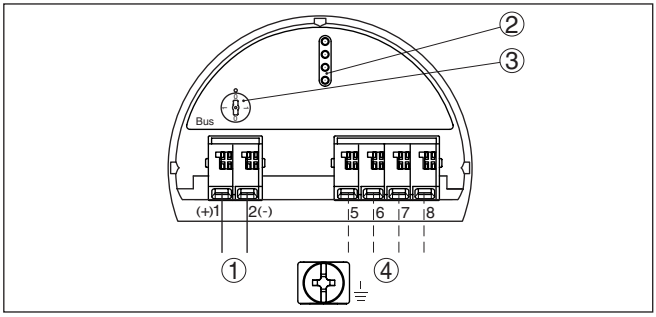


Fig. 28: Electronics compartment, double chamber housing Ex d ia

1 *Internal connection to the terminal compartment*
2 *Contact pins for the display and adjustment module or interface adapter*
3 *Simulation switch ("1" = mode for simulation release)*
4 *Internal connection to the plug connector for external display and adjustment unit (optional)*

Terminal compartment

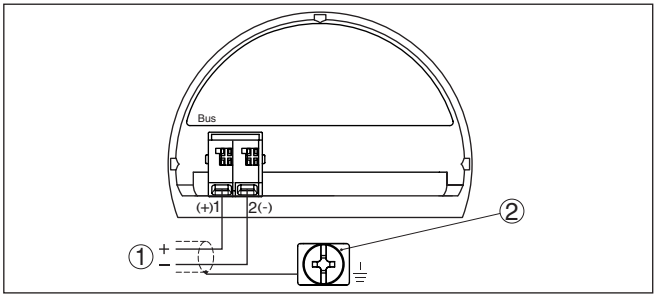


Fig. 29: Terminal compartment, double chamber housing Ex d ia

1 *Voltage supply, signal output*
2 *Ground terminal for connection of the cable screen*

Plug M12 x 1 for external display and adjustment unit

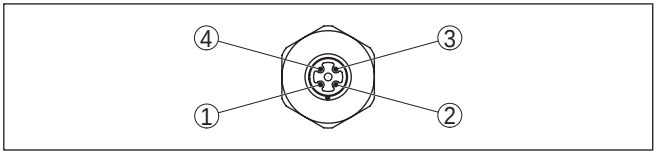


Fig. 30: Top view of the plug connector

1 *Pin 1*
2 *Pin 2*
3 *Pin 3*
4 *Pin 4*

Contact pin	Colour connection cable in the sensor	Terminal, electronics module
Pin 1	Brown	5

Contact pin	Colour connection cable in the sensor	Terminal, electronics module
Pin 2	White	6
Pin 3	Blue	7
Pin 4	Black	8

5.6 Double chamber housing with DIS-ADAPT

Electronics compartment

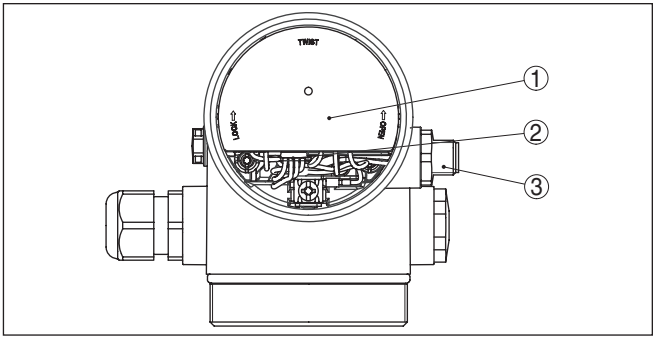


Fig. 31: View to the electronics compartment with DISADAPT for connection of the external display and adjustment unit

1 DIS-ADAPT
2 Internal plug connection
3 Plug connector M12 x 1

Assignment of the plug connector

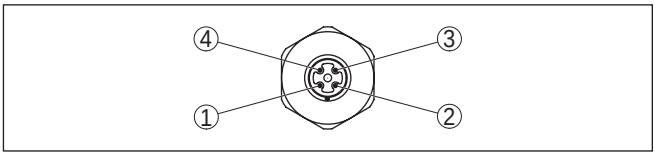


Fig. 32: View to the plug connector M12 x 1

1 Pin 1
2 Pin 2
3 Pin 3
4 Pin 4

Contact pin	Colour connection cable in the sensor	Terminal, electronics module
Pin 1	Brown	5
Pin 2	White	6
Pin 3	Blue	7
Pin 4	Black	8

5.7 Wiring plan - version IP 66/IP 68, 1 bar

Wire assignment, connection cable

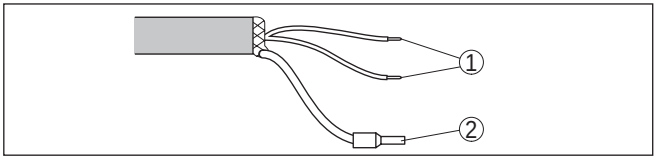


Fig. 33: Wire assignment in permanently connected connection cable

1 brown (+) and blue (-) to power supply or to the processing system
2 Shielding

5.8 Switch-on phase

After VEGAPULS 62 is connected to the bus system, the instrument carries out a self-test for approx. 30 seconds. The following steps are carried out:

- Internal check of the electronics
- Indication of the instrument type, hardware and software version, measurement loop name on the display or PC
- Indication of the status message "*F 105 Determine measured value*" on the display or PC
- Status byte goes briefly to fault value

As soon as a plausible measured value is found, it is outputted to the signal cable. The value corresponds to the actual level as well as the settings already carried out, e.g. factory settings.

6 Set up with the display and adjustment module

6.1 Insert display and adjustment module

The display and adjustment module can be inserted into the sensor and removed again at any time. You can choose any one of four different positions - each displaced by 90°. It is not necessary to interrupt the power supply.

Proceed as follows:

1. Unscrew the housing cover
2. Place the display and adjustment module on the electronics in the desired position and turn it to the right until it snaps in.
3. Screw housing cover with inspection window tightly back on

Disassembly is carried out in reverse order.

The display and adjustment module is powered by the sensor, an additional connection is not necessary.

Fig. 34: Installing the display and adjustment module in the electronics compartment of the single chamber housing

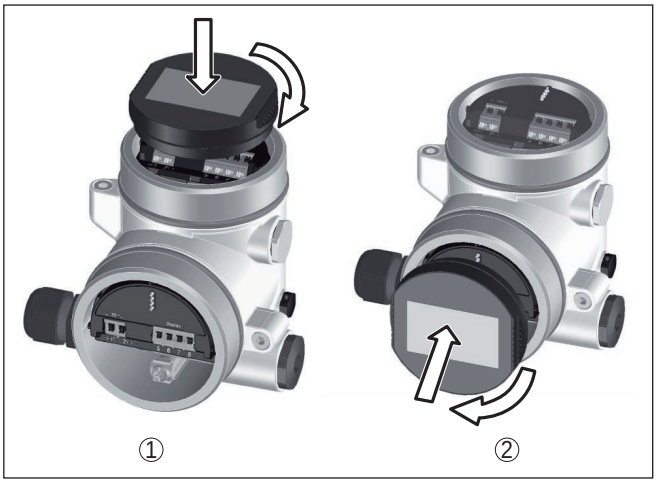


Fig. 35: Installing the display and adjustment module in the double chamber housing

1 In the electronics compartment
2 In the terminal compartment

Note:
If you intend to retrofit the instrument with a display and adjustment module for continuous measured value indication, a higher cover with an inspection glass is required.

6.2 Adjustment system

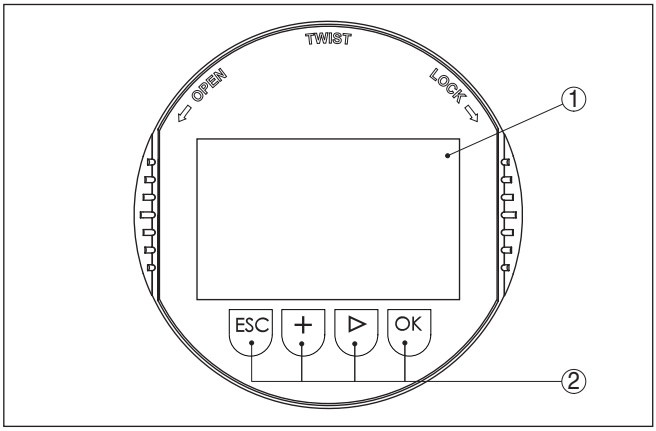


Fig. 36: Display and adjustment elements

1 LC display
2 Adjustment keys

Key functions

- ***[OK]*** key:
  – Move to the menu overview

- Confirm selected menu
- Edit parameter
- Save value

- ***[->]*** key:
  - Presentation, change measured value
  - Select list entry
  - Select editing position
- ***[+]*** key:
  - Change value of the parameter
- ***[ESC]*** key:
  - Interrupt input
  - Jump to next higher menu

Adjustment system

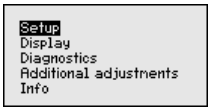
The instrument is adjusted via the four keys of the display and adjustment module. The LC display indicates the individual menu items. The functions of the individual keys are shown in the above illustration. Approx. 60 minutes after the last pressing of a key, an automatic reset to measured value indication is triggered. Any values not confirmed with ***[OK]*** will not be saved.

6.3 Parameter adjustment

The instrument is adapted to the application conditions via the parameter adjustment. The parameter adjustment is carried out with an adjustment menu.

Main menu

The main menu is divided into five sections with the following functions:



Setup: Settings, for example, for medium, application, vessel, adjustment, damping

Display: Language setting, settings for the measured value indication as well as lighting

Diagnosis: Information, e.g. on instrument status, pointer, measurement reliability, simulation, echo curve

Further settings: e.g. instrument units, unit SV 2, false signal suppression, linearization, date/time, reset, copy sensor data

Info: Instrument name, hardware and software version, date of manufacture, device ID, instrument features

In the main menu point "*Setup*", the individual submenu points should be selected one after the other and provided with the correct parameters to ensure optimum adjustment of the measurement. The procedure is described in the following.

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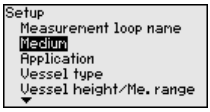
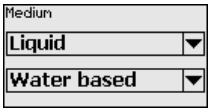
Setup

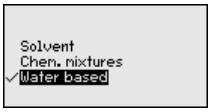
Setup - Medium

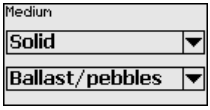
Each medium has different reflection properties. With liquids, further interfering factors are fluctuation product surface and foam generation. With bulk solids, these are dust generation, material cone and additional echoes from the vessel wall.

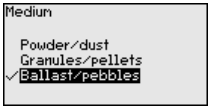
To adapt the sensor to these different measuring conditions, the selection "*Liquid*" or "*Bulk solid*" should be made in this menu item.











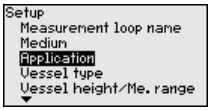
Through this selection, the sensor is adapted perfectly to the product and measurement reliability, particularly in products with poor reflective properties, is considerably increased.

Enter the requested parameters via the appropriate keys, save your settings with ***[OK]*** and jump to the next menu item with the ***[ESC]*** and the ***[->]*** key.

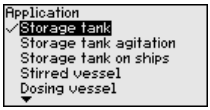
Setup - Application

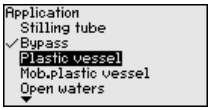
In addition to the medium, also the application, i.e. the measuring site, can influence the measurement.

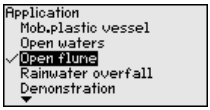
With this menu item, the sensor can be adapted to the applications. The adjustment possibilities depend on the selection "*Liquid*" or "*Bulk solid*" under "*Medium*".



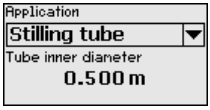
The following options are available when "*Liquid*" is selected:

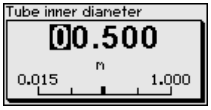






The selection "*Standpipe*" opens a new window in which the inner diameter of the applied standpipe is entered.





The following features form the basis of the applications:

Storage tank:

- Setup: large-volumed, upright cylindrical, spherical
- Product speed: slow filling and emptying
- Process/measurement conditions:

- Condensation
- Smooth product surface
- High requirements to the measurement accuracy

- Properties, sensor:
  - Slight sensitivity against sporadic false echoes
  - Stable and reliable measured values through averaging
  - High accuracy
  - Short reaction time of the sensor not required

Storage tank with product circulation:

- Setup: large-volumed, upright cylindrical, spherical
- Product speed: slow filling and emptying
- Installations: small laterally mounted or large top mounted stirrer
- Process/measurement conditions:
  - Relatively smooth product surface
  - High requirements to the measurement accuracy
  - Condensation
  - Slight foam generation
  - Overfilling possible
- Properties, sensor:
  - Slight sensitivity against sporadic false echoes
  - Stable and reliable measured values through averaging
  - High accuracy because not adjusted for max. speed
  - False signal suppression recommended

Storage tank on ships (Cargo Tank):

- Product speed: slow filling and emptying
- Vessel:
  - Installations in the bottom section (bracers, heating spirals)
  - High sockets 200 … 500 mm, also with large diameters
- Process/measurement conditions:
  - Condensation, buildup by movement
  - Max. requirement on measurement accuracy from 95 %
- Properties, sensor:
  - Slight sensitivity against sporadic false echoes
  - Stable and reliable measured values through averaging
  - High accuracy
  - False signal suppression required

Stirrer vessel (reactor):

- Setup: all vessel sizes possible
- Product speed:
  - Fast to slow filling possible
  - Vessel is very often filled and emptied
- Vessel:
  - Socket available
  - Large agitator blades of metal
  - Vortex breakers, heating spirals
- Process/measurement conditions:
  - Condensation, buildup by movement
  - Strong spout generation
  - Very agitated surface, foam generation
- Properties, sensor:

- Higher measurement speed through lower averaging
- Sporadic false echoes are suppressed

Dosing vessel:

- Setup: all vessel sizes possible
- Product speed:
  - Fast filling and emptying
  - Vessel is very often filled and emptied
- Vessel: narrow installation situation
- Process/measurement conditions:
  - Condensation, buildup on the antenna
  - Foam generation
- Properties, sensor:
  - Measurement speed optimized by virtually no averaging
  - Sporadic false echoes are suppressed
  - False signal suppression recommended

Standpipe:

- Product speed: very fast filling and emptying
- Vessel:
  - Vent hole
  - Joins like flanges, weld joints
  - Shifting of the running time in the tube
- Process/measurement conditions:
  - Condensation
  - Buildup
- Properties, sensor:
  - Measurement speed optimized through little averaging
  - Entering the tube inside diameter takes the running time shift into consideration
  - Echo detection sensitivity reduced

Bypass:

- Product speed:
  - Fast up to slow filling with short up to long bypass tube possible
  - Often the level is hold via a control facility
- Vessel:
  - Lateral outlets and inlets
  - Joins like flanges, weld joints
  - Shifting of the running time in the tube
- Process/measurement conditions:
  - Condensation
  - Buildup
  - Separation of oil and water possible
  - Overfilling into the antenna possible
- Properties, sensor:
  - Measurement speed optimized through little averaging
  - Entering the tube inside diameter takes the running time shift into consideration
  - Echo detection sensitivity reduced
  - False signal suppression recommended

Plastic tank:

- Vessel:
  - Measurement fix mounted or integrated
  - Measurement depending on the application through the vessel top
  - With empty vessel, the measurement can be carried out through the bottom
- Process/measurement conditions:
  - Condensation on the plastic ceiling
  - In outside facilities water and snow on the vessel top possible
- Properties, sensor:
  - False signals outside the vessel are not taken into consideration
  - False signal suppression recommended

Transportable plastic tank:

- Vessel:
  - Material and thickness different
  - Measurement through the vessel top
- Process/measurement conditions:
  - Measured value jump with vessel change
- Properties, sensor:
  - Quick adaptation to changing reflection conditions through vessel change
  - False signal suppression required

Open water (gauge measurement):

- Gauge rate of change: slow gauge change
- Process/measurement conditions:
  - Distance sensor to water surface to big
  - Extreme damping of output signal due to wave generation
  - Ice and condensation on the antenna possible
  - Spiders and insect nestle in the antennas
  - Floating material and animals sporadically on the water surface
- Properties, sensor:
  - Stable and reliable measured values through high averaging
  - Insensitive in the close range

Open flume (flow measurement):

- Gauge rate of change: slow gauge change
- Process/measurement conditions:
  - Ice and condensation on the antenna possible
  - Spiders and insect nestle in the antennas
  - Smooth water surface
  - Exact measurement result required
  - Distance to the water surface normally relatively high
- Properties, sensor:
  - Stable and reliable measured values through high averaging
  - Insensitive in the close range

Rain water overfall (weir):

- Gauge rate of change: slow gauge change
- Process/measurement conditions:
  - Ice and condensation on the antenna possible

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- Spiders and insect nestle in the antennas
- Turbulent water surface
- Sensor flooding possible

- Properties, sensor:
  - Stable and reliable measured values through high averaging
  - Insensitive in the close range

Demonstration:

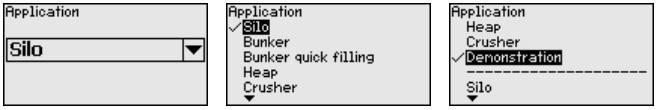
- Adjustment for all applications which are not typically level measurement
  - Instrument demonstration
  - Object recognition/monitoring (additional settings required)
- Properties, sensor:
  - Sensor accepts all measured value changes within the measuring range immediately
  - High sensitivity against interferences, because virtually no averaging

Caution:

If liquids with different dielectric constants separate in the vessel, for example through condensation, the radar sensor can detect under certain circumstances only the medium with the higher dielectric constant. Keep in mind that layer interfaces can cause faulty measurements.

If you want to measure the total height of both liquids reliably, please contact our service department or use an instrument specially designed for interface measurement.

The following options are available when "*Bulk solid*" is selected:



The following features form the basis of the applications:

Silo (slender and high):

- Vessel of metal: weld joints
- Process/measurement conditions:
  - Filling aperture too close to the sensor
  - System noise in completely empty silo increased
- Properties, sensor:
  - Stable measured values through higher averaging
  - False signal suppression during setup recommended, required for automatic false signal suppression
  - Automatic false signal suppression with partly filled vessel

Bunker (large-volume):

- Vessel of concrete or metal:
  - Structured vessel walls
  - Installations present
- Process/measurement conditions:
  - Large distance to the medium
  - Large angles of repose

- Properties, sensor:
  - Mean averaging
  - High measured value jumps are accepted

Bunker with fast filling:
- Vessel of concrete or metal, also multiple chamber silo:
  - Structured vessel walls
  - Installations present
- Process/measurement conditions:
  - Measured value jumps, e.g. through truck loading
  - Large distance to the medium
  - Large angles of repose
- Properties, sensor:
  - Lower averaging
  - Very high measured value jumps are accepted

Heap:
- Sensor mounting on movable conveyor belts
- Detection of the heap profile
- Height detection during filling
- Process/measurement conditions:
  - Measured value jumps, e.g. by the profile of the heap or traverses
  - Large angles of repose
  - Measurement near the filling stream
- Properties, sensor:
  - Mean averaging
  - High measured value jumps are accepted

Crusher:
- Vessel: installations, wear and protective facilities available
- Process/measurement conditions:
  - Measured value jumps, e.g. through truck loading
  - Fast reaction time
  - Large distance to the medium
- Properties, sensor:
  - Little averaging
  - Max. reaction speed, very high measured value jumps are accepted

Demonstration:
- Adjustment for all applications which are not typically level measurement
  - Instrument demonstration
  - Object recognition/monitoring (additional settings required)
- Properties, sensor:
  - Sensor accepts all measured value changes within the measuring range immediately
  - High sensitivity against interferences, because virtually no averaging

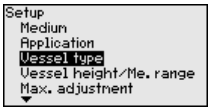
Through this selection, the sensor is adapted optimally to the application or the location and measurement reliability under the various basic conditions is increased considerably.

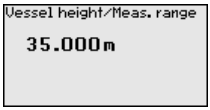
Enter the requested parameters via the appropriate keys, save your settings with ***[OK]*** and jump to the next menu item with the ***[ESC]*** and the ***[->]*** key.

Setup - Vessel height, measuring range

With this selection, the operating range of the sensor is adapted to the vessel height and the reliability with different frame conditions is increased considerably.

The min. adjustment must be carried out independently of this.

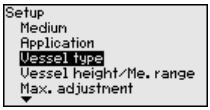


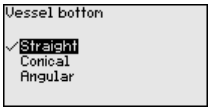


Enter the requested parameters via the appropriate keys, save your settings with ***[OK]*** and jump to the next menu item with the ***[ESC]*** and the ***[->]*** key.

Setup - Vessel form

Also the vessel form can influence the measurement apart from the medium and the application. To adapt the sensor to these measurement conditions, this menu item offers you different options for vessel bottom and ceiling in case of certain applications.





Enter the requested parameters via the appropriate keys, save your settings with ***[OK]*** and jump to the next menu item with the ***[ESC]*** and the ***[->]*** key.

Setup - Adjustment

Since the radar sensor is a distance measuring instrument, the distance from the sensor to the product surface is measured. For indication of the real level, an allocation of the measured distance to the percentage height must be carried out.

To perform the adjustment, enter the distance with full and empty vessel, see the following example:

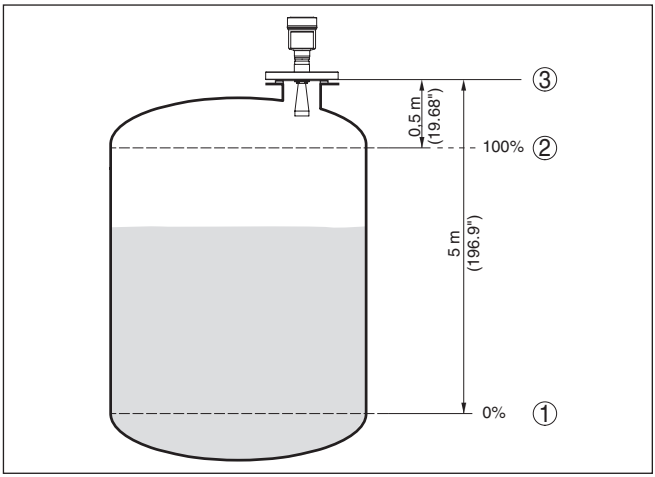


Fig. 37: Parameter adjustment example min./max. adjustment

1 Min. level = max. meas. distance
2 Max. level = min. meas. distance
3 Reference plane

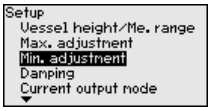
If these values are not known, an adjustment with the distances of for example 10 % and 90 % is possible. Starting point for these distance specifications is always the seal surface of the thread or flange. You can find specifications of the reference plane in chapter "*Technical data*". By means of these settings, the real level will be calculated.

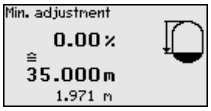
The real product level during this adjustment is not important, because the min./max. adjustment is always carried out without changing the product level. These settings can be made ahead of time without the instrument having to be installed.

Setup - Min. adjustment

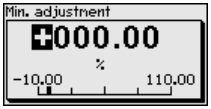
Proceed as follows:

1. Select the menu item "*Setup*" with ***[->]*** and confirm with ***[OK]***. Now select with ***[->]*** the menu item "*Min. adjustment*" and confirm with ***[OK]***.

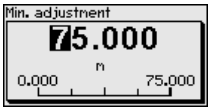




2. Edit the percentage value with ***[OK]*** and set the cursor to the requested position with ***[->]***.



3. Set the requested percentage value with ***[+]*** and save with ***[OK]***. The cursor jumps now to the distance value.

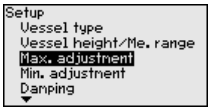


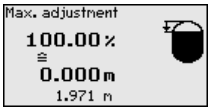
4. Enter the suitable distance value in m for the empty vessel (e.g. distance from the sensor to the vessel bottom) corresponding to the percentage value.
5. Save settings with ***[OK]*** and move with ***[ESC]*** and ***[->]*** to the max. adjustment.

Setup - Max. adjustment

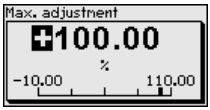
Proceed as follows:

1. Select with ***[->]*** the menu item "Max. adjustment" and confirm with ***[OK]***.

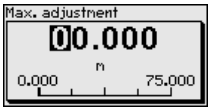




2. Prepare the percentage value for editing with ***[OK]*** and set the cursor to the requested position with ***[->]***.



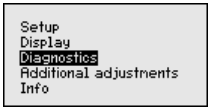
3. Set the requested percentage value with ***[+]*** and save with ***[OK]***. The cursor jumps now to the distance value.

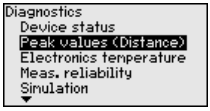


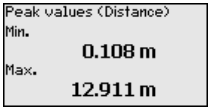
4. Enter the appropriate distance value in m (corresponding to the percentage value) for the full vessel. Keep in mind that the max. level must lie below the min. distance to the antenna edge.
5. Save settings with ***[OK]***

Diagnosis - Peak value

The respective min. and max. measured value is saved in the sensor. The values are displayed in the menu item "*Peak values*".

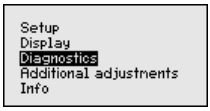


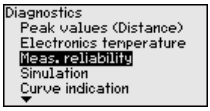


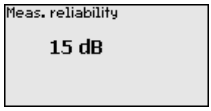


Diagnosis - Measurement reliability

When non-contact level sensors are used, the measurement can be influenced by the respective process conditions. In this menu item, the measurement reliability of the level echo is displayed as dB value. The measurement reliability equals signal strength minus noise. The higher the value, the more reliable the measurement. With a functioning measurement, the values are > 10 dB.

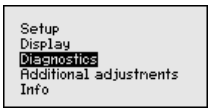


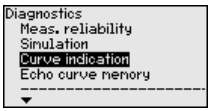


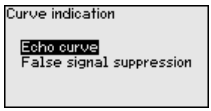


Diagnoses - Curve indication

The "*Echo curve*" shows the signal strength of the echoes over the measuring range in dB. The signal strength enables an evaluation of the quality of the measurement.

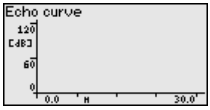


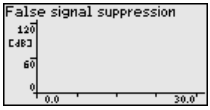




The "*False signal suppression*" displays the saved false echoes (see menu "*Additional settings*") of the empty vessel with signal strength in "dB" over the measuring range.

A comparison of echo curve and false signal suppression allows a more detailed statement of the reliability.





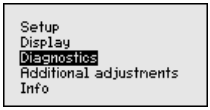
The selected curve is continuously updated. A submenu with zoom functions is opened with the ***[OK]*** key:

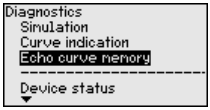
- "X-Zoom": Zoom function for the meas. distance
- "Y-Zoom": 1, 2, 5 and 10x signal magnification in "*dB*"
- "Unzoom": Reset the presentation to the nominal measuring range without magnification

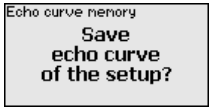
Diagnostics - Echo curve memory

With the function "*Echo curve memory*" the echo curve can be saved at the time of setup. This is generally recommended; for using the Asset Management functions it is absolutely necessary. If possible, the curve should be saved with a low level in the vessel.

With the adjustment software PACTware and the PC, the high resolution echo curve can be displayed and used to recognize signal changes over the operating time. In addition, the echo curve of the setup can be also displayed in the echo curve window and compared with the actual echo curve.







Additional adjustments

Additional adjustments - False signal suppression

The following circumstances cause interfering reflections and can influence the measurement:

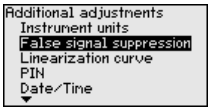
- High sockets
- Vessel installations such as struts
- Agitators
- Buildup or welded joints on vessel walls

Note:
A false signal suppression detects, marks and saves these false signals so that they are no longer taken into account in the level measurement.

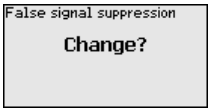
This should be done with a low level so that all potential interfering reflections can be detected.

Proceed as follows:

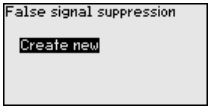
1. Select with ***[->]*** the menu item "*False signal suppression*" and confirm with ***[OK]***.



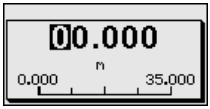
2. Confirm again with ***[OK]***.



3. Confirm again with ***[OK]***.



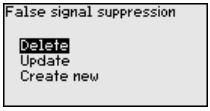
4. Confirm again with ***[OK]*** and enter the actual distance from the sensor to the product surface.



5. All interfering signals in this section are detected by the sensor and stored after confirming with ***[OK]***.

Note:
Check the distance to the product surface, because if an incorrect (too large) value is entered, the existing level will be saved as a false signal. The level would then no longer be detectable in this area.

If a false signal suppression has already been saved in the sensor, the following menu window appears when selecting "*False signal suppression*":



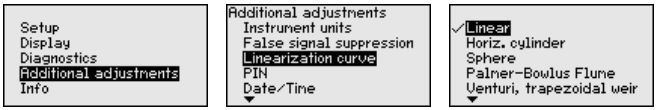
Delete: An already created false signal suppression will be completely deleted. This is useful if the saved false signal suppression no longer matches the metrological conditions in the vessel.

Extend: is used to extend an already created false signal suppression. This is useful if a false signal suppression was carried out with

a too high level and not all false signals could be detected. When selecting "*Extend*", the distance to the product surface of the created false signal suppression is displayed. This value can now be changed and the false signal suppression can be extended to this range.

Additional adjustments - Linearization curve

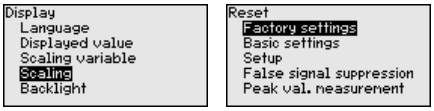
A linearisation is necessary for all vessels in which the vessel volume does not increase linearly with the level - e.g. in a horizontal cylindrical or spherical tank - and the indication or output of the volume is required. Corresponding linearisation curves are preprogrammed for these vessels. They represent the correlation between the level percentage and vessel volume. By activating the appropriate curve, the volume percentage of the vessel is displayed correctly. If the volume should not be displayed in percent but e.g. in l or kg, a scaling can be also set in the menu item "*Display*".



Enter the requested parameters via the appropriate keys, save your settings and jump to the next menu item with the ***[ESC]*** and ***[->]*** key.

Additional adjustments - Reset

When a reset is carried out, all settings (with only a few exceptions) are reset. The exceptions are: PIN, language, lighting, SIL and HART mode.



The following reset functions are available:

- **Delivery status:** Restoring the parameter settings at the time of shipment from the factory. A created false signal suppression, user-programmable linearization curve, measured value memory as well as event memory will be deleted.
- **Basic settings:** Resetting of the parameter settings incl. special parameters to the default values of the respective instrument. Any created false signal suppression, user programmable linearization curve, measured value memory as well as event memory will be deleted.
- **Setup:** Resetting of the parameter settings to the default values of the respective instrument . Order-related settings remain but are not taken over into the current parameters. User-generated false signal suppression, user-programmed linearization curve, measured value memory, echo curve memory as well as event memory remain untouched. The linearization is set to linear.
- **False signal suppression:** Deleting a previously created false signal suppression. The false signal suppression created in the factory remains active.
- **Peak values, measured value:** Resetting of the measured min. and max. distances to the actual measured value.

Select the requested reset function ***[->]*** and confirm with ***[OK]***.

The following table shows the default values of VEGAPULS 62:

Menu section	Menu item	Default value
Setup	Measurement loop name	Sensor
	Medium	Liquid/Water Bulk solids/Crushed stones, gravel
	Application	Storage tank Silo
	Vessel form	Vessel bottom, dished boiler end Vessel top, dished boiler end
	Vessel height/ Measuring range	Recommended measuring range, see "*Technical data*" in the supplement
	Min. adjustment	Recommended measuring range, see "*Technical data*" in the supplement
	Damping	0.0 s
Display	Language	Like order
	Displayed value	Distance
	Display unit	m(d)
	Scaling	0.00 %, 0 l 100.00 %, 100 l
Additional adjustments	Distance unit	m
	Temperature unit	°C
	Unit SV2	m
	Probe length	Length of the standpipe Ex factory
	Linearisation curve	Linear

6.4 Saving the parameter adjustment data

We recommended noting the adjusted data, e.g. in this operating instructions manual, and archiving them afterwards. They are thus available for multiple use or service purposes.

If the instrument is equipped with a display and adjustment module, the data in the sensor can be saved in the display and adjustment module. The procedure is described in the operating instructions manual "*Display and adjustment module*" in the menu item "*Copy sensor data*". The data remain there permanently even if the sensor power supply fails.

The following data or settings for adjustment of the display and adjustment module are saved:

- All data of the menu "*Setup*" and "*Display*"
- In the menu "*Additional adjustments*" the items "*Sensor-specific units, temperature unit and linearization*"
- The values of the user programmable linearization curve

The function can also be used to transfer settings from one instrument to another instrument of the same type. If it is necessary to exchange a sensor, the display and adjustment module is inserted into the replacement instrument and the data are likewise written into the sensor via the menu item "*Copy sensor data*".

7 Setup with PACTware

7.1 Connect the PC

Via the interface adapter directly on the sensor

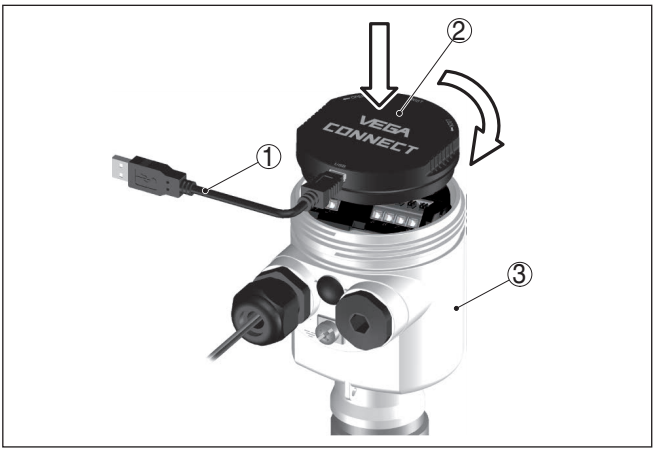


Fig. 38: Connection of the PC directly to the sensor via the interface adapter

1 USB cable to the PC
2 Interface adapter VEGACONNECT
3 Sensor

7.2 Parameter adjustment

Prerequisites

For parameter adjustment of the instrument via a Windows PC, the configuration software PACTware and a suitable instrument driver (DTM) according to FDT standard are required. The latest PACTware version as well as all available DTMs are compiled in a DTM Collection. The DTMs can also be integrated into other frame applications according to FDT standard.

Note:
To ensure that all instrument functions are supported, you should always use the latest DTM Collection. Furthermore, not all described functions are included in older firmware versions. You can download the latest instrument software from our homepage. A description of the update procedure is also available in the Internet.

Further setup steps are described in the operating instructions manual "*DTM Collection/PACTware*" attached to each DTM Collection and which can also be downloaded from the Internet. Detailed descriptions are available in the online help of PACTware and the DTMs.

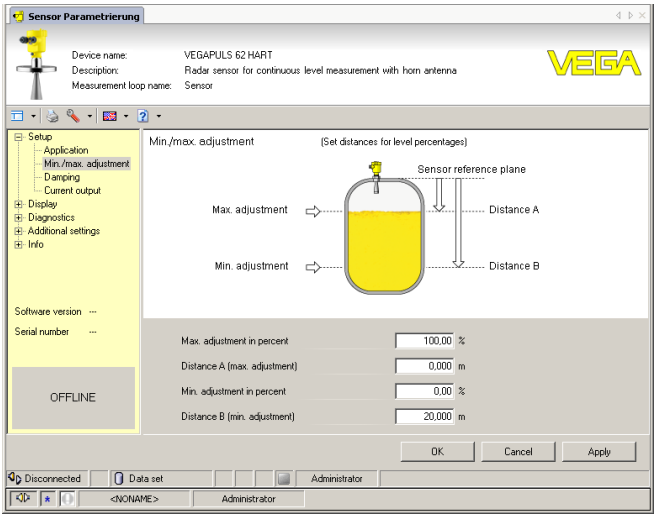


Fig. 39: Example of a DTM view

Standard/Full version

All device DTMs are available as a free-of-charge standard version and as a full version that must be purchased. In the standard version, all functions for complete setup are already included. An assistant for simple project configuration simplifies the adjustment considerably. Saving/printing the project as well as import/export functions are also part of the standard version.

In the full version there is also an extended print function for complete project documentation as well as a save function for measured value and echo curves. In addition, there is a tank calculation program as well as a multiviewer for display and analysis of the saved measured value and echo curves.

The standard version is available as a download under www.vega.com/downloads and "*Software*". The full version is available on CD from the agency serving you.

7.3 Saving the parameter adjustment data

We recommend documenting or saving the parameter adjustment data via PACTware. That way the data are available for multiple use or service purposes.

8 Set up with other systems

8.1 DD adjustment programs

Device descriptions as Enhanced Device Description (EDD) are available for DD adjustment programs such as, for example, AMS™ and PDM.

The files can be downloaded at www.vega.com/downloads under "*Software*".

8.2 Field Communicator 375, 475

Device descriptions for the instrument are available as EDD for parameter adjustment with the Field Communicator 375 or 475.

For the integration of the EDD in the Field Communicator 375 or 475, the software "Easy Upgrade Utility" is required which is available from the manufacturer. This software is updated via the Internet and new EDDs are automatically taken over into the device catalogue of this software after they are released by the manufacturer. They can then be transferred to a Field Communicator.

9 Diagnosis, asset management and service

9.1 Maintenance

If the device is used correctly, no maintenance is required in normal operation.

9.2 Measured value and event memory

The instrument has several memories which are available for diagnosis purposes. The data remain even with voltage interruption.

Measured value memory

Up to 100,000 measured values can be stored in the sensor in a ring memory. Each entry contains date/time as well as the respective measured value. Storable values are for example:

- Distance
- Filling height
- Percentage value
- Lin. percent
- Scaled
- Current value
- Meas. reliability
- Electronics temperature

When the instrument is shipped, the measured value memory is active and stores distance, measurement reliability and electronics temperature every 3 minutes.

The requested values and recording conditions are set via a PC with PACTware/DTM or the control system with EDD. Data are thus read out and also reset.

Event memory

Up to 500 events are automatically stored with a time stamp in the sensor (non-deletable). Each entry contains date/time, event type, event description and value. Event types are for example:

- Modification of a parameter
- Switch-on and switch-off times
- Status messages (according to NE 107)
- Error messages (according to NE 107)

The data are read out via a PC with PACTware/DTM or the control system with EDD.

Echo curve memory

The echo curves are stored with date and time and the corresponding echo data. The memory is divided into two sections:

Echo curve of the setup: This is used as reference echo curve for the measurement conditions during setup. Changes in the measurement conditions during operation or buildup on the sensor can thus be recognized. The echo curve of the setup is stored via:

- PC with PACTware/DTM
- Control system with EDD
- Display and adjustment module

36506-EN-140922

Further echo curves: Up to 10 echo curves can be stored in a ring buffer in this memory section. Further echo curves are stored via:

- PC with PACTware/DTM
- Control system with EDD

9.3 Asset Management function

The instrument features self-monitoring and diagnostics according to NE 107 and VDI/VDE 2650. In addition to the status messages in the following tables there are more detailed error messages available under the menu item "*Diagnostics*" via the display and adjustment module, PACTware/DTM and EDD.

Status messages

The status messages are divided into the following categories:

- Failure
- Function check
- Out of specification
- Maintenance requirement

and explained by pictographs:

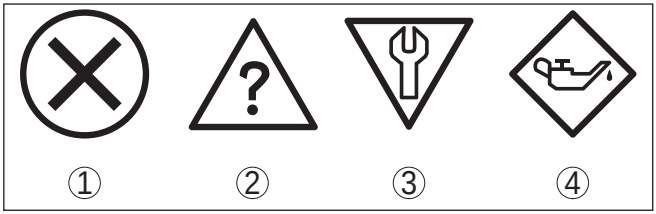


Fig. 40: Pictographs of the status messages

1 Failure - red
2 Out of specification - yellow
3 Function check - orange
4 Maintenance - blue

Failure: Due to a malfunction in the instrument, a failure message is outputted.

This status message is always active. It cannot be deactivated by the user.

Function check: The instrument is in operation, the measured value is temporarily invalid (for example during simulation).

This status message is inactive by default. It can be activated by the user via PACTware/DTM or EDD.

Out of specification: The measured value is unstable because the instrument specification is exceeded (e.g. electronics temperature).

This status message is inactive by default. It can be activated by the user via PACTware/DTM or EDD.

Maintenance: Due to external influences, the instrument function is limited. The measurement is affected, but the measured value is still valid. Plan in maintenance for the instrument because a failure is expected in the near future (e.g. due to buildup).

This status message is inactive by default. It can be activated by the user via PACTware/DTM or EDD.

Failure (failure)

The following table shows the codes and text messages of the status message "*Failure*" and provides information on causes as well as corrective measures.

Code **Text message**	**Cause**	**Rectification**	**PA DevSpec** **Diagnosis**
F013 no measured value available	– Sensor does not detect an echo during operation – Antenna system dirty or defective	– Check or correct installation and/or parameter adjustment – Clean or exchange process component or antenna	Bit 0
F017 Adjustment span too small	– Adjustment not within specification	– Change adjustment according to the limit values (difference between min. and max. ≥ 10 mm)	Bit 1
F025 Error in the linearization table	– Index markers are not continuously rising, for example illogical value pairs	– Check linearization table – Delete table/Create new	Bit 2
F036 No operable software	– Failed or interrupted software update	– Repeat software update – Check electronics version – Exchanging the electronics – Send instrument for repair	Bit 3
F040 Error in the electronics	– Hardware defect	– Exchanging the electronics – Send instrument for repair	Bit 4
F080	– General software error	– Disconnect operating voltage briefly	Bit 5
F105 Determine measured value	– The instrument is still in the start phase, the measured value could not yet be determined	– Wait for the end of the switch-on phase – Duration depending on the version and parameter adjustment up to approximately 3 min.	Bit 6
F113 Communication error	– Error in the internal instrument communication	– Disconnect operating voltage briefly – Send instrument for repair	Bit 7

Code Text message	Cause	Rectification	PA DevSpec Diagnosis
F125 Impermissible electronics temperature	– Temperature of the electronics in the non-specified range	– Check ambient temperature – Isolate electronics – Use instrument with higher temperature range	Bit 8
F260 Error in the calibration	– Error in the calibration carried out in the factory – Error in the EEPROM	– Exchanging the electronics – Send instrument for repair	Bit 9
F261 Error in the configuration	– Error during setup – False signal suppression faulty – Error when carrying out a reset	– Repeat setup – Repeat reset	Bit 10
F264 Installation/Setup error	– Adjustment not within the vessel height/measuring range – Max. measuring range of the instrument not sufficient	– Check or correct installation and/or parameter adjustment – Use an instrument with bigger measuring range	Bit 11
F265 Measurement function disturbed	– Sensor no longer carries out a measurement – Operating voltage too low	– Check operating voltage – Carry out a reset – Disconnect operating voltage briefly	Bit 12

Function check

The following table shows the error codes and text messages in the status message "*Function check*" and provides information on causes as well as corrective measures.

Code Text message	Cause	Rectification
C700 Simulation active	– A simulation is active	– Finish simulation – Wait for the automatic end after 60 mins.

Out of specification

The following table shows the error codes and text messages in the status message "*Out of specification*" and provides information on causes as well as corrective measures.

Code Text message	Cause	Rectification
S600 Impermissible electronics temperature	– Temperature of the electronics in the non-specified range	– Check ambient temperature – Isolate electronics – Use instrument with higher temperature range
S601 Overfilling	– Danger of vessel overfilling	– Make sure that there is no further filling – Check level in the vessel
S603 Impermissible operating voltage	– Operating voltage below specified range	– Check electrical connection – if necessary, increase operating voltage

Maintenance

The following table shows the error codes and text messages in the status message "*Maintenance*" and provides information on causes as well as corrective measures.

Code Text message	Cause	Rectification
M500 Error with the reset delivery status	– With the reset to delivery status, the data could not be restored	– Repeat reset – Load XML file with sensor data into the sensor
M501 Error in the non-active linearization table	– Hardware error EEPROM	– Exchanging the electronics – Send instrument for repair
M502 Error in the diagnosis memory	– Hardware error EEPROM	– Exchanging the electronics – Send instrument for repair
M503 Meas. reliability too low	– The echo/noise ratio is too small for reliable measurement	– Check installation and process conditions – Clean the antenna – Change polarisation direction – Use instrument with higher sensitivity
M504 Error on an device interface	– Hardware defect	– Check connections – Exchanging the electronics – Send instrument for repair

Code Text message	Cause	Rectification
M505 No echo available	– Level echo can no longer be detected	– Clean the antenna – Use a more suitable antenna/sensor – Remove possible false echoes – Optimize sensor position and orientation

9.4 Rectify faults

Reaction when malfunctions occur

The operator of the system is responsible for taking suitable measures to rectify faults.

Procedure for fault rectification

The first measures are:

- Evaluation of fault messages, for example via the display and adjustment module
- Checking the output signal
- Treatment of measurement errors

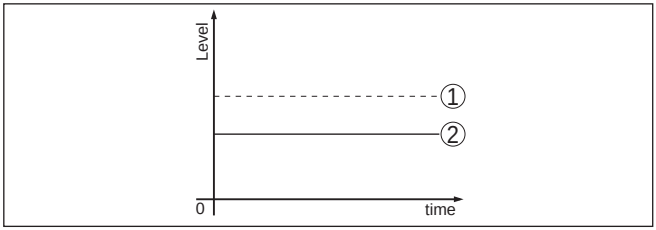
Further comprehensive diagnostics options are available with a PC with PACTware and the suitable DTM. In many cases, the reasons can be determined in this way and faults rectified.

Treatment of measurement errors with liquids

The below tables show typical examples of application-related measurement errors with liquids. The measurement errors are differentiated according to the following:

- Constant level
- Filling
- Emptying

The images in column "*Error pattern*" show the real level with a broken line and the level displayed by the sensor as a continuous line.

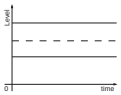
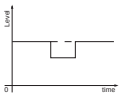
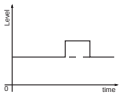


1 Real level
2 Level displayed by the sensor

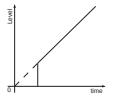
Notes:

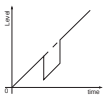
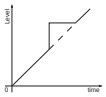
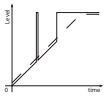
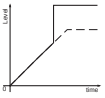
- Wherever the sensor displays a constant value, the reason could also be the fault setting of the current output to "*Hold value*"
- If the level indication is too low, the reason could be a line resistance that is too high

Measurement error with constant level

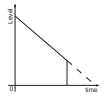
Fault description	Error pattern	Cause	Rectification
1. Measured value shows a too low or too high level		– Min./max. adjustment not correct	– Adapt min./max. adjustment
		– Incorrect linearization curve	– Adapt linearization curve
		– Installation in a bypass tube or standpipe, hence running time error (small measurement error close to 100 %/large error close to 0 %)	– Check parameter "Application" with respect to vessel form, adapt if necessary (bypass, standpipe, diameter)
2. Measured value jumps towards 0 %		– Multiple echo (vessel top, product surface) with amplitude higher than the level echo	– Check parameter "Application", especially vessel top, type of medium, dished bottom, high dielectric constant, and adapt if necessary
3. Measured value jumps towards 100 %		– Due to the process, the amplitude of the level echo sinks – A false signal suppression was not carried out	– Carry out a false signal suppression
		– Amplitude or position of a false signal has changed (e.g. condensation, buildup); false signal suppression no longer matches actual conditions	– Determine the reason for the changed false signals, carry out false signal suppression, e.g. with condensation

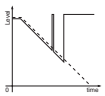
Measurement error during filling

Fault description	Error pattern	Cause	Rectification
4. Measured value remains unchanged during filling		– False signals in the close range too big or level echo too small – Strong foam or spout generation – Max. adjustment not correct	– Eliminate false signals in the close range – Check measurement situation: Antenna must protrude out of the socket, installations – Remove contamination on the antenna – In case of interferences due to installations in the close range: Change polarisation direction – Create a new false signal suppression – Adapt max. adjustment
5. Measured value remains in the bottom section during filling		– Echo from the tank bottom larger than the level echo, for example, with products with $\varepsilon_r < 2.5$ oil-based, solvents	– Check parameters Medium, Vessel height and Floor form, adapt if necessary
6. Measured value remains momentarily unchanged during filling and then jumps to the correct level		– Turbulence on the product surface, quick filling	– Check parameters, change if necessary, e.g. in dosing vessel, reactor

Fault description	Error pattern	Cause	Rectification
7. Measured value jumps towards 0 % during filling		– Amplitude of a multiple echo (vessel top - product surface) is larger than the level echo	– Check parameter "Application", especially vessel top, type of medium, dished bottom, high dielectric constant, and adapt if necessary
		– The level echo cannot be distinguished from the false signal at a false signal position (jumps to multiple echo)	– In case of interferences due to installations in the close range: Change polarisation direction – Chose a more suitable installation position
8. Measured value jumps towards 100 % during filling		– Due to strong turbulence and foam generation during filling, the amplitude of the level echo sinks. Measured value jumps to the false signal	– Carry out a false signal suppression
9. Measured value jumps sporadically to 100 % during filling		– Varying condensation or contamination on the antenna	– Carry out a false signal suppression or increase false signal suppression with condensation/contamination in the close range by editing
10. Measured value jumps to ≥ 100 % or 0 m distance		– Level echo is no longer detected in the close range due to foam generation or false signals in the close range. The sensor goes into overfill protection mode. The max. level (0 m distance) as well as the status message "Overfill protection" are outputted.	– Check measuring site: Antenna must protrude out of the socket – Remove contamination on the antenna – Use a sensor with a more suitable antenna

Measurement error during emptying

Fault description	Error pattern	Cause	Rectification
11. Measured value remains unchanged in the close range during emptying		– False signal larger than the level echo – Level echo too small	– Eliminate false signal in the close range. Check: Antenna must protrude from the socket – Remove contamination on the antenna – In case of interferences due to installations in the close range: Change polarisation direction – After removing the false signals, the false signal suppression must be deleted. Carry out a new false signal suppression
12. Measured value jumps towards 0 % during emptying		– Echo from the tank bottom larger than the level echo, for example, with products with ε_r < 2.5 oil-based, solvents	– Check parameters Type of medium, Vessel height and Floor form, adapt if necessary

Fault description	Error pattern	Cause	Rectification
13. Measured value jumps sporadically towards 100 % during emptying		– Varying condensation or contamination on the antenna	– Carry out false signal suppression or increase false signal suppression in the close range by editing – With bulk solids, use radar sensor with purging air connection

Reaction after fault rectification

Depending on the reason for the fault and the measures taken, the steps described in chapter "*Setup*" must be carried out again or must be checked for plausibility and completeness.

24 hour service hotline

Should these measures not be successful, please call in urgent cases the VEGA service hotline under the phone no. **+49 1805 858550**.

The hotline is also available outside normal working hours, seven days a week around the clock.

Since we offer this service worldwide, the support is provided in English. The service itself is free of charge, the only costs involved are the normal call charges.

9.5 Exchanging the electronics module

If the electronics module is defective, it can be replaced by the user.

In Ex applications, only instruments and electronics modules with appropriate Ex approval may be used.

If there is no electronics module available on site, the electronics module can be ordered through the agency serving you. The electronics modules are adapted to the respective sensor and differ in signal output or voltage supply.

The new electronics module must be loaded with the default settings of the sensor. These are the options:

- In the factory
- Or on site by the user

In both cases, the serial number of the sensor is needed. The serial numbers are stated on the type label of the instrument, on the inside of the housing as well as on the delivery note.

When loading on site, first of all the order data must be downloaded from the Internet (see operating instructions manual "*Electronics module*").

Caution:
All user-specific settings must be entered again. Hence, you have to carry out a new setup after the electronics exchange.

If you have stored the data of the parameter adjustment during the first setup of the sensor, you can transfer these to the replacement electronics module. A new setup is no more necessary.

9.6 Software update

The following components are required to update the instrument software:

- Instrument
- Voltage supply
- Interface adapter VEGACONNECT
- PC with PACTware
- Current instrument software as file

You can find the current instrument software as well as detailed information on the procedure under "www.vega.com/downloads" and "*Software*".

Caution:
Instruments with approvals can be bound to certain software versions. Therefore make sure that the approval is still effective after a software update is carried out.

You can find detailed information at www.vega.com/downloads and "*Approvals*".

9.7 How to proceed if a repair is needed

You can find a repair form as well as detailed information on how to proceed at www.vega.com/downloads and "*Forms and certificates*".

By doing this you help us carry out the repair quickly and without having to call back for needed information.

If a repair is necessary, please proceed as follows:

- Print and fill out one form per instrument
- Clean the instrument and pack it damage-proof
- Attach the completed form and, if need be, also a safety data sheet outside on the packaging
- Please contact the agency serving you to get the address for the return shipment. You can find the agency on our home page www.vega.com.

10 Dismount

10.1 Dismounting steps

Warning:
Before dismounting, be aware of dangerous process conditions such as e.g. pressure in the vessel or pipeline, high temperatures, corrosive or toxic products etc.

Take note of chapters "*Mounting*" and "*Connecting to power supply*" and carry out the listed steps in reverse order.

10.2 Disposal

The instrument consists of materials which can be recycled by specialised recycling companies. We use recyclable materials and have designed the parts to be easily separable.

Correct disposal avoids negative effects on humans and the environment and ensures recycling of useful raw materials.

Materials: see chapter "*Technical data*"

If you have no way to dispose of the old instrument properly, please contact us concerning return and disposal.

WEEE directive 2002/96/EG
This instrument is not subject to the WEEE directive 2002/96/EG and the respective national laws. Pass the instrument directly on to a specialised recycling company and do not use the municipal collecting points. These may be used only for privately used products according to the WEEE directive.

11 Supplement

11.1 Technical data

General data

316L corresponds to 1.4404 or 1.4435	
Materials, wetted parts	
– Process fitting	316L, Alloy C22, Alloy 400
– Process seal	On site (instruments with thread: Klingersil C-4400 is attached)
– Antenna	316L,Alloy C22, Tantalum, 316L electropolished, stainless steel investment casting 1.4848, Alloy 400, 316L Safecoat coated
– Antenna impedance cone	PTFE, PP, PEEK, ceramic (99.7 % Al_2O_3)
– seal, antenna system	FKM (SHS FPM 70C3 GLT), FFKM (Kalrez 6375), FFKM (Kalrez 6230 - FDA), graphite (99.9 %)
Materials, non-wetted parts	
– Plastic housing	plastic PBT (Polyester)
– Aluminium die-casting housing	Aluminium die-casting AlSi10Mg, powder-coated - basis: Polyester
– Stainless steel housing	316L
– Seal between housing and housing cover	NBR (stainless steel housing, precision casting), silicone (aluminium/plastic housing; stainless steel housing, electropolished)
– Inspection window in housing cover (optional)	Polycarbonate
– Ground terminal	316L
Ohmic contact	Between ground terminal, process fitting and antenna
Process fittings	
– Pipe thread, cylindrical (ISO 228 T1)	G1½ according to DIN 3852-A
– American pipe thread, conically	1½ NPT, 2 NPT
– Flanges	DIN from DN 25, ASME from 1"
Weights	
– Instrument (depending on housing, process fitting and antenna)	approx. 2 … 17.2 kg (4.409 … 37.92 lbs)
– Antenna extension	1.6 kg/m (1.157 lbs/ft)
Length antenna extension max.	5.85 m (19.19 ft)
Torque for NPT cable glands and Conduit tubes	
– Plastic housing	max. 10 Nm (7.376 lbf ft)
– Aluminium/Stainless steel housing	max. 50 Nm (36.88 lbf ft)

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Input variable

Measured variable	The measured quantity is the distance between process fitting of the sensor and product surface. The reference plane is the seal surface on the hexagon or the lower side of the flange.

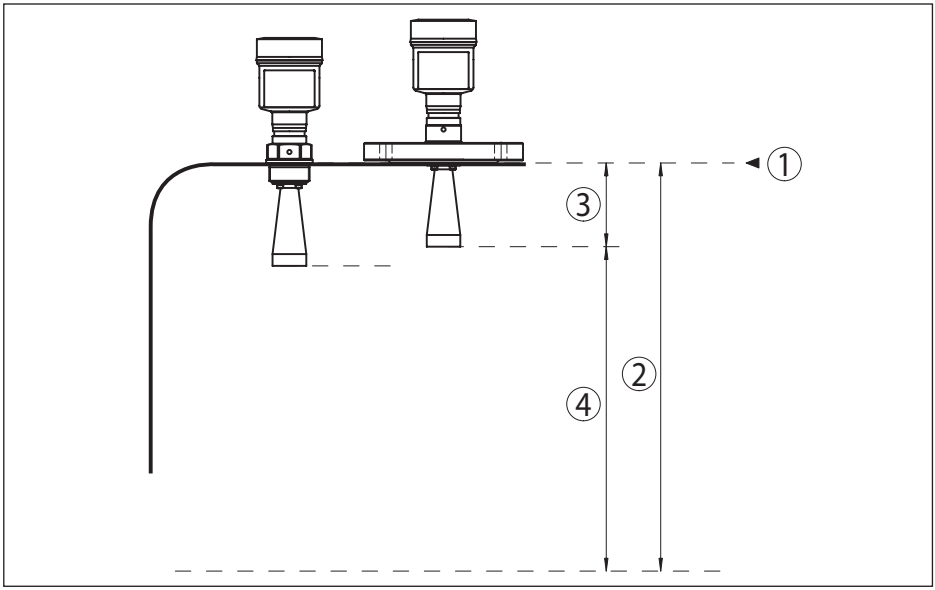

Fig. 55: Data of the input variable

1 Reference plane
2 Measured variable, max. measuring range
3 Antenna length
4 Useful measuring range

Standard electronics

Max. measuring range	35 m (114.83 ft)
Recommended measuring range	
– Antenna ø 40 mm (1.575 in)	up to 15 m (49.21 ft)
– Antenna ø 48 mm (1.89 in)	up to 20 m (65.62 ft)
– Antenna ø 75 mm (2.953 in), ø 95 mm (3.74 in), parabolic antenna	up to 35 m (114.83 ft)

Electronics with increased sensitivity

Max. measuring range	75 m (246.1 ft)
Recommended measuring range	
– Antenna ø 40 mm (1.575 in)	up to 15 m (49.21 ft)
– Antenna ø 48 mm (1.89 in)	up to 20 m (65.62 ft)
– Antenna ø 75 mm (2.953 in)	up to 40 m (131.23 ft)
– Antenna ø 95 mm (3.74 in)	up to 50 m (164 ft)

– Parabolic antenna	up to 75 m (246.1 ft)

Output variable

Output	
– Signal	digital output signal, Foundation Fieldbus protocol
– Physical layer	according to IEC 61158-2
Damping (63 % of the input variable)	0 … 999 s, adjustable
Channel Numbers	
– Channel 1	Process value
– Channel 8	Electronics temperature
– Channel 9	Count rate
Transmission rate	31.25 Kbit/s
Current value	
– Non-Ex and Ex ia instrument	10 mA, ±0.5 mA
– Ex-d instruments	16 mA, ±0.5 mA
Resolution, digital	> 1 mm (0.039 in)

Accuracy (according to DIN EN 60770-1)

Process reference conditions according to DIN EN 61298-1	
– Temperature	+18 … +30 °C (+64 … +86 °F)
– Relative humidity	45 … 75 %
– Air pressure	860 … 1060 mbar/86 … 106 kPa (12.5 … 15.4 psig)
Installation reference conditions	
– Min. distance to internal installations	> 200 mm (7.874 in)
– Reflector	Flat plate reflector
– False reflections	Biggest false signal, 20 dB smaller than the useful signal
Deviation with liquids	See following diagrams

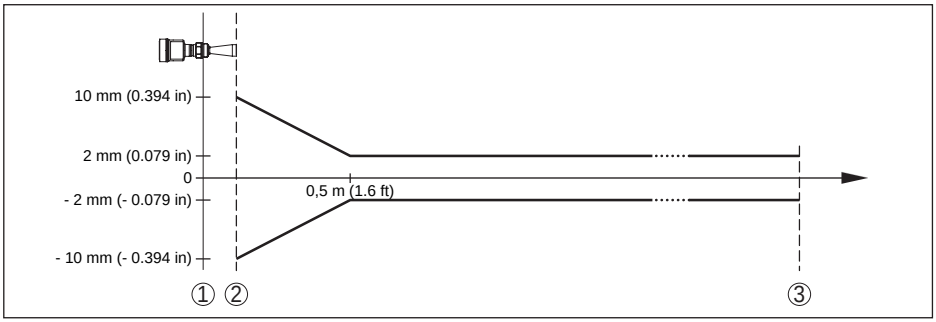

Fig. 56: Deviation under reference conditions

1 Reference plane
2 Antenna edge
3 Recommended measuring range

Repeatability	≤ ±1 mm

Deviation with bulk solids	The values depend to a great extent on the application. Binding specifications are thus not possible.

Variables influencing measurement accuracy

Temperature drift - Digital output	±3 mm/10 K, max. 10 mm
Additional deviation through electromagnetic interference acc. to EN 61326	< ±50 mm

Influence of the superimposed gas and pressure to the accuracy

The propagation speed of the radar impulses in gas or vapour above the medium is reduced by high pressure. This effect depends on the superimposed gas or vapour and is especially large at low temperatures.

The following table shows the resulting deviation for some typical gases and vapours. The specified values refer to the distance. Positive values mean that the measured distance is too large, negative values that the measured distance is too small.

Gas phase	Temperature	Pressure				
		1 bar (14.5 psig)	10 bar (145 psig)	50 bar (725 psig)	100 bar (1450 psig)	200 bar (2900 psig)
Air	20 °C/68 °F	0.00 %	0.22 %	1.2 %	2.4 %	4.9 %
	200 °C/392 °F	-0.01 %	0.13 %	0.74 %	1.5 %	3.0 %
	400 °C/752 °F	-0.02 %	0.08 %	0.52 %	1.1 %	2.1 %
Hydrogen	20 °C/68 °F	-0.01 %	0.10 %	0.61 %	1.2 %	2.5 %
	200 °C/392 °F	-0.02 %	0.05 %	0.37 %	0.76 %	1.6 %
	400 °C/752 °F	-0.02 %	0.03 %	0.25 %	0.53 %	1.1 %
Steam (saturated steam)	100 °C/212 °F	0.26 %	-	-	-	-
	180 °C/356 °F	0.17 %	2.1 %	-	-	-
	264 °C/507 °F	0.12 %	1.44 %	9.2 %	-	-
	366 °C/691 °F	0.07 %	1.01 %	5.7 %	13.2 %	76 %

Characteristics and performance data

Measuring frequency	K-band (26 GHz technology)
Measuring cycle time	
– Standard electronics approx.	450 ms
– Electronics with increased sensitivity approx.	700 ms
Step response time[1)]	≤ 3 s
Beam angle[2)]	
– Horn antenna ø 40 mm (1.575 in)	20°
– Horn antenna ø 48 mm (1.89 in)	15°
– Horn antenna ø 75 mm (2.953 in)	10°

1) Time span after a sudden measuring distance change by max. 0.5 m in liquid applications, max 2 m with bulk solids applications, until the output signal has taken for the first time 90 % of the final value (IEC 61298-2).

2) Outside the specified beam angle, the energy of the radar signal is reduced by 50 % (-3 dB)

- Horn antenna ø 95 mm (3.74 in) 8°
- Parabolic antenna 3°

Emitted HF power (depending on the parameter adjustment)[3]

- Average spectral transmission power density -14 dBm/MHz EIRP
- Max. spectral transmission power density +43 dBm/50 MHz EIRP
- Max. power density at a distance of 1 m < 1 µW/cm²

Ambient conditions

Ambient, storage and transport temperature -40 … +80 °C (-40 … +176 °F)

Process conditions

For the process conditions, please also note the specifications on the type label. The lowest value always applies.

Seal	Antenna impedance cone	Process temperature (measured on the process fitting)
FKM (SHS FPM 70C3 GLT)	PTFE	-40 … +130 °C (-40 … +266 °F)
	PTFE[4]	-40 … +200 °C (-40 … +392 °F)
	PEEK[5]	-40 … +200 °C (-40 … +392 °F)
FFKM (Kalrez 6375)	PTFE	-20 … +130 °C (-4 … +266 °F)
	PEEK	-20 … +250 °C (-4 … +482 °F)
FFKM (Kalrez 6230)	PTFE	-15 … +130 °C (5 … +266 °F)
	PEEK	-15 … +250 °C (5 … +482 °F)
Graphite	Ceramic	-196 … +450 °C (-321 … +842 °F)
Graphite (process fitting Alloy C22)	Ceramic	-196 … +400 °C (-321 … +752 °F)

Vessel pressure - horn antenna

- Antenna impedance cone PTFE -1 … 40 bar (-100 … 4000 kPa/-14.5 … 580 psig)
- Antenna impedance cone PP -1 … 3 bar (-100 … 300 kPa/-14.5 … 43.5 psig)
- Antenna impedance cone PEEK -1 … 100 bar (-100 … 10000 kPa/-14.5 … 1450 psig)
- Antenna impedance cone ceramic -1 … 160 bar (-100 … 16000 kPa/-14.5 … 2320 psig)

Vessel pressure - parabolic antenna -1 … 6 bar (-100 … 6000 kPa/-14.5 … 870 psig)

Vessel pressure with swivelling holder -1 … 1 bar (-100 … 100 kPa/-14.5 … 14.5 psig)

Vessel pressure relating to the flange nominal pressure stage see supplementary instructions manual "*Flanges according to DIN-EN-ASME-JIS*"

[3] EIRP: Equivalent Isotropic Radiated Power
[4] Not with steam
[5] Not with steam

Vibration resistance

- Horn antenna: 4 g at 5 … 200 Hz according to EN 60068-2-6 (vibration with resonance)
- Parabolic antenna: 1 g at 5 … 200 Hz according to EN 60068-2-6 (vibration with resonance)

Shock resistance

- Horn antenna: 100 g, 6 ms according to EN 60068-2-27 (mechanical shock)
- Parabolic antenna: 25 g, 6 ms according to EN 60068-2-27 (mechanical shock)

Data on rinsing air connection

Max. permissible pressure: 6 bar (87.02 psig)

Air volume with horn antenna, depending on pressure (recommended area)

Pressure	Without reflux valve	With reflux valve
0.5 bar (7.25 psig)	3.3 m³/h	1.2 m³/h
0.6 bar (8.70 psig)	3.5 m³/h	1.4 m³/h
0.7 bar (10.15 psig)	3.7 m³/h	1.7 m³/h
0.8 bar (11.60 psig)	3.9 m³/h	1.8 m³/h
0.9 bar (13.05 psig)	4.0 m³/h	2.1 m³/h
1 bar (14.5 psig)	4.2 m³/h	2.2 m³/h
1.5 bar (21.76 psig)	5.0 m³/h	3.2 m³/h
2 bar (29.0 psig)	5.5 m³/h	4.5 m³/h

Air volume with parabolic antenna, depending on pressure (recommended area)

Pressure	Without reflux valve	With reflux valve
0.5 bar (7.25 psig)	3.0 m³/h	1.2 m³/h
0.6 bar (8.70 psig)	3.2 m³/h	1.4 m³/h
0.7 bar (10.15 psig)	3.4 m³/h	1.7 m³/h
0.8 bar (11.60 psig)	3.5 m³/h	1.9 m³/h
0.9 bar (13.05 psig)	3.6 m³/h	2.0 m³/h
1 bar (14.5 psig)	3.8 m³/h	2.2 m³/h
1.5 bar (21.76 psig)	4.3 m³/h	3.5 m³/h
2 bar (29.0 psig)	4.8 m³/h	4.0 m³/h

Thread: G⅛

Closure with

- Non-Ex: Dust protection cover of PE
- Ex: Threaded plug of 316Ti

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Reflux valve - unmounted (as option with non-Ex version, included in the scope of delivery with Ex version)

– Material	316Ti
– Seal	FKM (SHS FPM 70C3 GLT), FFKM (Kalrez 6375)
– for tube diameter	6 mm
– opening pressure	0.5 bar (7.25 psig)
– Nominal pressure stage	PN 250

Electromechanical data - version IP 66/IP 67 and IP 66/IP 68; 0.2 bar

Cable gland	M20 x 1.5 or ½ NPT
Wire cross-section (spring-loaded terminals)	
– Massive wire, stranded wire	0.2 … 2.5 mm² (AWG 24 … 14)
– Stranded wire with end sleeve	0.2 … 1.5 mm² (AWG 24 … 16)

Electromechanical data - version IP 66/IP 68 (1 bar)

Options of the cable entry	
– Cable gland with integrated connection cable	M20 x 1.5 (cable: ø 5 … 9 mm)
– Cable entry	½ NPT
– Blind plug	M20 x 1.5; ½ NPT
Connection cable	
– Wire cross-section	0.5 mm² (AWG 20)
– Wire resistance	< 0.036 Ω/m
– Tensile strength	< 1200 N (270 lbf)
– Standard length	5 m (16.4 ft)
– Max. length	180 m (590.6 ft)
– Min. bending radius	25 mm (0.984 in) with 25 °C (77 °F)
– Diameter approx.	8 mm (0.315 in)
– Colour - Non-Ex version	Black
– Colour - Ex-version	Blue

Display and adjustment module

Display element	Display with backlight
Measured value indication	
– Number of digits	5
– Size of digits	W x H = 7 x 13 mm
Adjustment elements	4 keys
Protection rating	
– unassembled	IP 20
– mounted in the housing without lid	IP 40
Materials	
– Housing	ABS

– Inspection window	Polyester foil

Interface to the external display and adjustment unit

Data transmission	digital (I^2C-Bus)
Configuration, connection cable	4-wire, screened
Cable length max.	25 m

Integrated clock

Date format	Day.Month.Year
Time format	12 h/24 h
Time zone Ex factory	CET
Rate deviation max.	10.5 min/year

Measurement electronics temerature

Resolution	0.1 °C (1.8 °F)
Accuracy	±1 °C (1.8 °F)
Permissible temperature range	-40 … +85 °C (-40 … +185 °F)

Voltage supply

Operating voltage

– Non-Ex instrument	9 … 32 V DC
– Ex-ia instrument - Power supply FISCO model	9 … 17.5 V DC
– Ex-ia instrument - Power supply ENTITY model	9 … 24 V DC

Operating voltage U_B - illuminated display and adjustment module

– Non-Ex instrument	13.5 … 32 V DC
– Ex-ia instrument - Power supply FISCO model	13.5 … 17.5 V DC
– Ex-ia instrument - Power supply ENTITY model	13.5 … 24 V DC

Power supply by/max. number of sensors

– Fieldbus	max. 32 (max. 10 with Ex)

Electrical protective measures

Protection rating

Housing material	Version	IP-protection class	NEMA protection
Plastic	Single chamber	IP 66/IP 67	NEMA 4X
	Double chamber	IP 66/IP 67	NEMA 4X

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Housing material	Version	IP-protection class	NEMA protection
Aluminium	Single chamber	IP 66/IP 68 (0.2 bar) IP 68 (1 bar)	NEMA 6P NEMA 6P
	Double chamber	IP 66/IP 67 IP 66/IP 68 (0.2 bar) IP 68 (1 bar)	NEMA 4X NEMA 6P NEMA 6P
Stainless steel, electro-polished	Single chamber	IP 66/IP 68 (0.2 bar)	NEMA 6P
Stainless steel, precision casting	Single chamber	IP 66/IP 68 (0.2 bar) IP 68 (1 bar)	NEMA 6P NEMA 6P
	Double chamber	IP 66/IP 67 IP 66/IP 68 (0.2 bar) IP 68 (1 bar)	NEMA 4X NEMA 6P NEMA 6P

Overvoltage category	III[6]
Protection class	III[7]

Approvals

Instruments with approvals can have different technical specifications depending on the version.

For that reason the associated approval documents of these instruments have to be carefully noted. They are part of the delivery or can be downloaded under www.vega.com, "*VEGA Tools*" and "*Instrument search*" as well as under www.vega.com/downloads and "*Approvals*".

11.2 Supplementary information Foundation Fieldbus

The following table gives you an overview of the instrument versions and the corresponding device descriptions, the electrical characteristics of the bus system as well as the applied function blocks.

Revisions Data	DD-Revision	Rev_01
	CFF-File	010101.cff
	Device Revision	0101.ffo 0101.sym
	Cff-Revision	xx xx 01
	Device software revision	> 4.4.0
	ITK (Interoperability Test Kit) Number	5.0.2

[6] IEC 61010-1
[7] IEC 61010-1

Electricial Characteristics	Physicial Layer Type	Low-power signaling, bus-powered, FISCO I.S.
	Input Impedance	> 3000 Ohms between 7.8 KHz - 39 KHz
	Unbalanced Capacitance	< 250 pF to ground from either input terminal
	Output Amplitude	0.8 V P-P
	Electrical Connection	2 Wire
	Polarity Insensitive	Yes
	Max. Current Load	10 mA
	Device minimum operating voltage	9 V
Transmitter Function Blocks	Resource Block (RB)	1
	Transducer Block (TB)	1
	Standard Block (AI)	3
	Execution Time	30 mS
Advanced Function Blocks	Discret Input (DI)	Yes
	PID Control	Yes
	Output Splitter (OS)	Yes
	Signal Characterizer (SC)	Yes
	Integrator	Yes
	Input Selector (IS)	Yes
	Arithmetic (AR)	Yes
Diagnostics	Standard	Yes
	Advanced	Yes
	Performance	No
	Function Blocks Instantiable	No
General Information	LAS (Link Active Scheduler)	Yes
	Master Capable	Yes
	Number of VCRs (Virtual Communication Relationships)	24

Function blocks

Transducer Block (TB)

The Transducer Block "*Analog Input (AI)*" takes the original measured value (Secondary Value 2), carries out the min./max. adjustment (Secondary Value 1), carries out a linearization (Primary Value) and makes the values on its output available for further function blocks.

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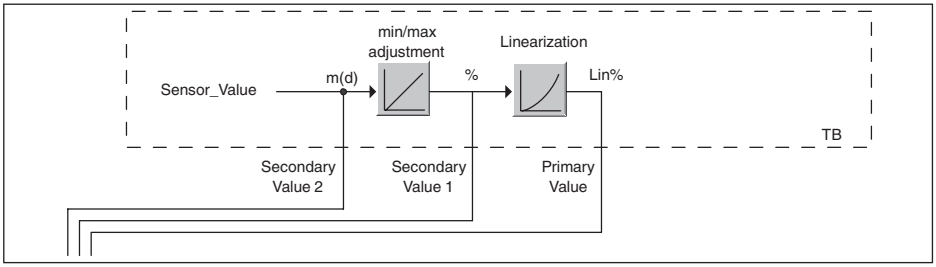


Fig. 57: Schematic presentation Transducer Block (TB)

Function block Analog Input (AI)

The function block "*Analog Input (AI)*" takes the original measured value selected by a Channel Number and makes it available to additional function blocks on its output.

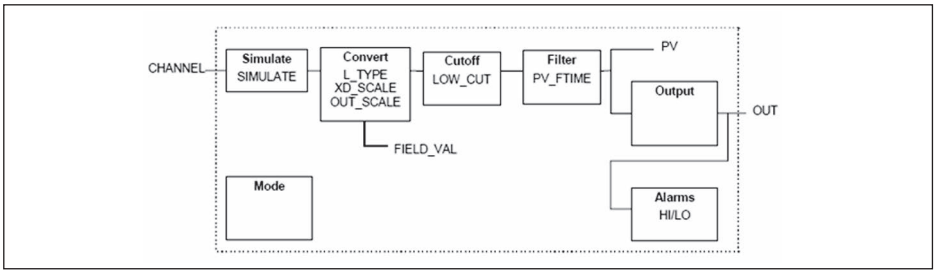


Fig. 58: Schematic presentation function block Analog Input (AI)

Function block Discret Input (DI)

The function block "*Discret Input (DI)*" takes the original measured value selected by a Channel Number and makes it available to additional function blocks on its output.

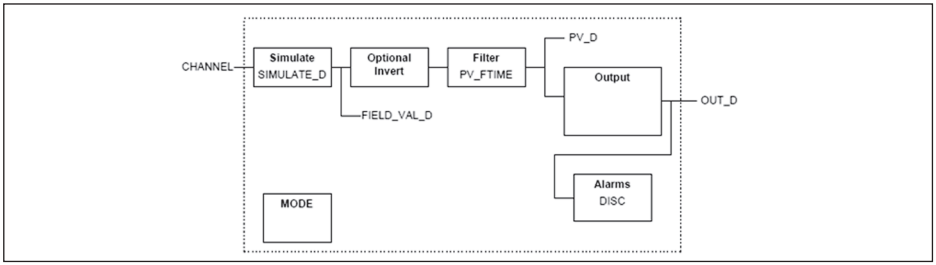


Fig. 59: Schematic presentation function block Discret Input (DI)

Function block PID Control

The function block "*PID Control* " is a key component for various tasks in the process automation and is used universally. PID blocks can be cascaded if this is necessary or requested due to different time constants with the primary and secondary process measurement.

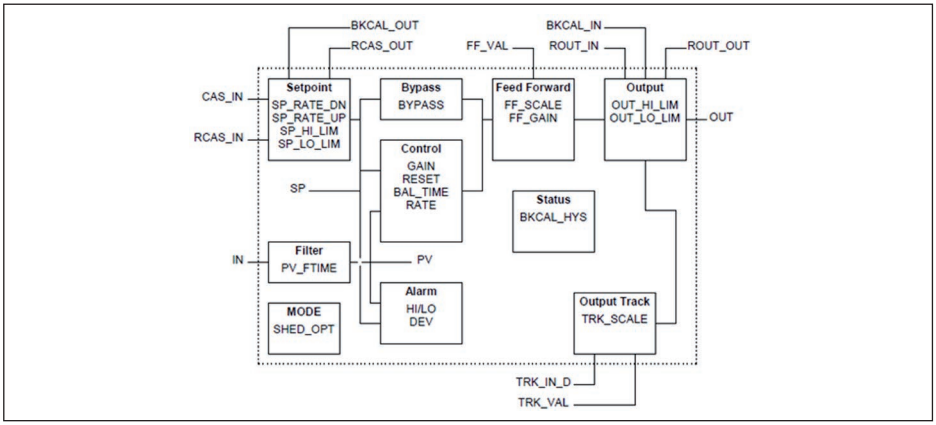


Fig. 60: Schematic presentation function block PID Control

Function block Output Splitter

The function block "*Output Splitter*" generates two control outputs out of one input. Each output is a linear image of a part of the input. A retrograde calculation function is realised by using the linear imaging function inversely. A cascading of several Output Splitters is supported by an integrated decision table for the combinability of inputs and outputs.

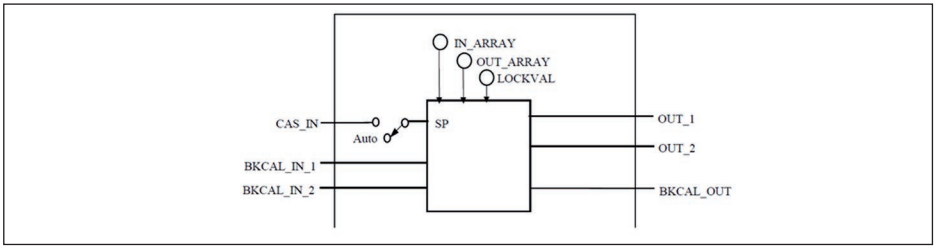


Fig. 61: Schematic presentation function block Output Splitter

Function block Signal Characterizer

The function block "*Signal Characterizer*" has two channels the outputs of which are not in linear relation with the respective input. The non-linear relation is defined by a look-up table with individually selectable x/y-pairs. The respective input signal is imaged on the corresponding output, hence this function block can be used in a control loop or signal path. Optionally the function axis can be exchanged in channel 2 so that the block can be also used in a reverse control loop.

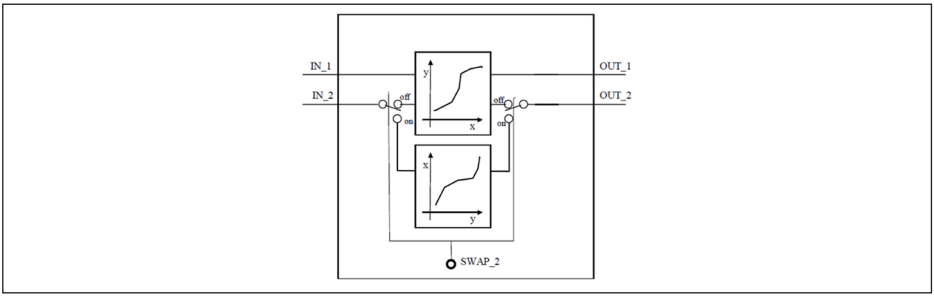


Fig. 62: Schematic presentation function block Signal Characterizer

Function block Integrator

The function block "*Integrator*" integrates a continuous input signal over the time and sums the results of an impulse input block. It is used as a totalizer up to a reset or as a subtotalizer up to a reference point at which the integrated and accumulated value is compared with the default values. When these default values are reached, digital output signals will be outputted. The integration function is carried out upwardly starting with zero and downwards with a default value. Two flow values are also available so that the net flow volume can be calculated and integrated. This can be used for calculation of volume and mass changes in the vessel or for optimisation of flow controls.

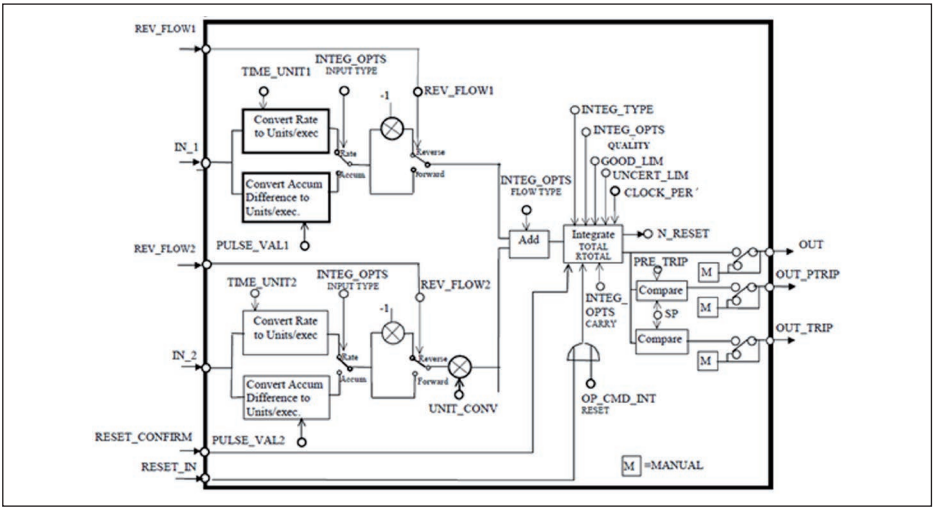


Fig. 63: Schematic presentation function block Integrator

Function block Input Selector

The function block "*Input Selector*" offers selection possibilities for up to four inputs and generates an output signal according to the selection criteria. Typical input signals are AI blocks. Selection possibilities are maximum, minimum, mean value, average value and first useful signal. Through parameter combination, the block can be used as rotary switch or as preselection switch for the first useful value. Switch information can be received by other input blocks or the user. Mean value selection is also supported.

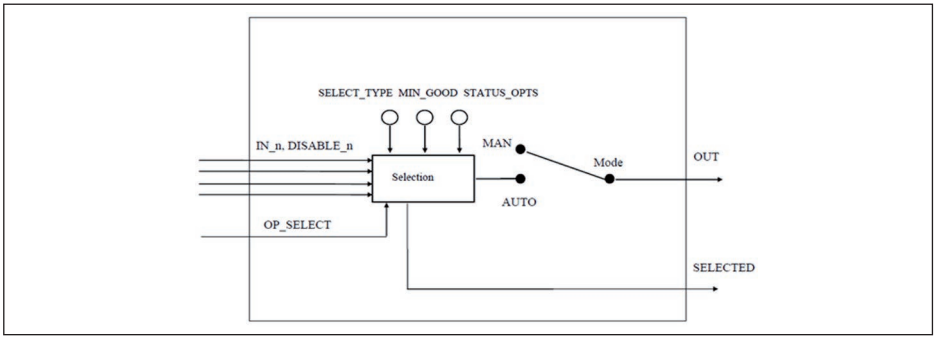


Fig. 64: Schematic presentation function block Input Selector

Function block Arithmetic

The function block "*Arithmetic*" allows the simple integration of usual metrological calculation functions. The user can select the requested algortihm according to the name without known the formula.

The following algorithms are available:

- Flow compensation, linear
- Flow compensation, square root
- Flow compensation, approximate
- BTU flow
- Traditional Multiply Divide
- Average
- Traditional Summer
- Fourth order polynomial
- Simple HTG compensated level
- Fourth order Polynomial Based on PV

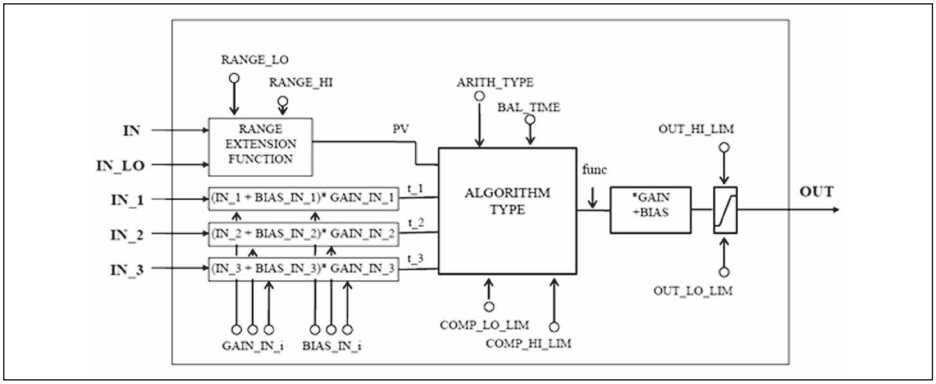


Fig. 65: Schematic presentation function block Arithmetic

Parameter list

The following table gives you an overview of the parameters used.

FF desciptor	Description	Unit
PRIMARY_VALUE	PRIMARY_VALUE (Linearized value). This is the process value after min/max adjustment and Linearization with the status of the transducer block. The unit is defined in "*PRIMARY_VALUE_UNIT*"	
PRIMARY_VALUE_UNIT	Selected unit code for "*PRIMARY_VALUE*"	
SECONDARY_VALUE_1	This is the measured value after min/max adjustment with the status of the transducer block. The unit is defined in "*SECONDARY_VALUE_1_UNIT*"	
SECONDARY_VALUE_1_ UNIT	Selected unit code for "*SECONDARY_VALUE_1*"	
SECONDARY_VALUE_2	This is the distance value ("*sensor_value*") with the status of the transducer block. The unit is defined in "*SECONDARY_VALUE_2_UNIT*"	
FILL_HEIGHT_VALUE	Filling height. The unit is defined in "*FILL_HEIGHT_VALUE_ UNIT*"	
FILL_HEIGHT_VALUE_UNIT	Filling height unit	
CONST_VALUE	Constant value	
SECONDARY_VALUE_1_ TYPE	Secondary value 1 type	
SECONDARY_VALUE_2_ TYPE	Secondary value 2 type	
FILL_HEIGHT_VALUE_Type	Filling height value type	
DIAGNOSIS	AITB Diagnosis	
DIAG_MASK_1		
DIAG_OUT_1		
DIAG_MASK_2		
DIAG_OUT_2		
DEVICE_IDENTIFICATION	Manufacturer ID, device type, bus type ID, measurement principle, serial number, DTM ID, device revision	
DEVICE_NAME	Device name	
IS-SPARE_ELECTRONICS	Device name	
DEVICE_VERSION_INFO	Hard- and software version for system, function and error	
CALIBRATION_DATE	Day, month and year	
FIRMWARE_VERSION_ASCII	Software version	
HW_VERSION_ASCII	Hardware version	
ADJUSTMENT_DATA	Min./max.-adjustment physical, percent and offset	
FIRMWARE_VERSION_MAIN	Firmware versions major, minor, revision and build	
PHYSICAL_VALUES	Distance, distance unit, distance status, level and status	
DEVICE_UNITS	Distance and temperature units of the instrument	
APPLICATION_CONFIG	Medium type, media, application type, vessel bottom, vessel height	
LINEARIZATION_TYPE_SEL	Type of linearization	

FF desciptor	Description	Unit
SIMULATION_PHYSCAL		
INTEGRATION_DATA	Physical offset and integration time	
DEVICE_CONFIG_PULS_ RADAR	Electronics variant, probe type, max. measuring range, antenna extension length, adjustment propagation antenna extension lprapproval configuration	
ADJUSTMENT_LIMITS_MIN	Min. range min.-/max.- values physical, percent, offset	
ADJUSTMENT_LIMITS_MAX	Max. range min.-/max.- values physical, percent, offset	%
FALSE_SIGNAL_COMMAND		%
FALSE_SIGNAL_CMD_CREATE_EXTEND		
FALSE_SIGNAL_CMD_DELET_REGION		
FALSE_SIGNAL_CMD_STATE	Busy, last command, errorcode	
FALSE_SIGNAL_CMD_CONFIGURATION1	Amplitude safety of the 0 % curve, safety of the false signal suppression, position of the 0 % and 100 % curve in near and far range	
FALSE_SIGNAL_CMD_CONFIGURATION2	Gradient of the manual sectors, safety at the end of false echo memory and depending on the import range gating out the false signals	
ECP_CURVE_AVARAGING_ CONFIG	Averaging factor on increasing and decreasing amplitude	
LEVEL_ECHO_MEASUREMENT	Function measured value filter	
ECHO_CURVE_STATUS		
PACKET_COUNT		
GU_ID_END		
ECHO_CURVE_READ	Echo curve data	
ECHO_EVALUATOR	Echo parameters, first large echo, amplitude threshold first large echo	
ECHO_DECIDER	Echo selection criteria, fault signal on loss of echo, delay on fault signal on loss of echo	
DISPLAY_SETTINGS	Indication value, menu language, lightning	
SIL_MODE		
EDENVELOPE_CURVE_FILTER	Parameters of envelope curve filter, activation of smooth raw value curve	
EDDETECTION_CURVE_FILTER	Parameters of the detection filter, offset threshold value curve	
EDECHO_COMBINATION	Parameters for echo combination, function combine echoes, amplitude difference of combined echoes, position difference of combined echoes	
LIN_TABLE_A … LIN_ TABLE_Q	32 couples of percentage and lin. percentage values	
ELECTRONICS_INFORMATION	Electronics version	

FF desciptor	Description	Unit
APPLICATION_CONFIG_ SERVICE	Limitation measuring range begin, safety of measuring range end	
LEVEL_ECHO_INFO	Level echo ID, amplitude, measurement safety	
DEVICE_STATUS	Device status	
FALSE_SIGNAL_LIMITS	False signal distance min./max.	
USER_PEAK_ELEC_TEMP	Min.-/max.- values of electronics temperature, date	
USER_MIN_MAX_PHYSI-CAL_VALUE	Min.-/max.- distance values, date	
RESET_PEAK_PHYSICAL_ VALUE		
RESET_LINEARIZATION_ CURVE		
DEVICE_STATUS_ASCII	Device status	
ECHO_CURVE_PLICSCOM_ REQUEST	Parameters as curve selection and resolution	
ECHO_CURVE_PLICSCOM_ LIMITS	Parameters as start and end	
APPROVAL_WHG	Sensor acc. to WHG	
DEVICE_STATE_CONFIG	Function check, maintenance required, out of specification	
ELECTRONIC_TEMPERA-TURE	Electronics temperature	
RESET_PEAK_ELECTRON-IC_TEMP		
FOCUS_RANGE_CONFIG	Width focusing range, time for opening the focusing range, min. measurement reliability in and outside the focusing range	
NOISE_DETECTION_INFO	Increase of the system noise	
NOISE_DETECTION_CON-FIG	System noise treatment	
ECHO_MEM_SAVE_CURVE_ TYPE		
ECHO_MEM_STATE	Busy, curve type, error code	

11.3 Dimensions

The following dimensional drawings represent only an extract of all possible versions. Detailed dimensional drawings can be downloaded at www.vega.com/downloads under "*Drawings*".

Plastic housing

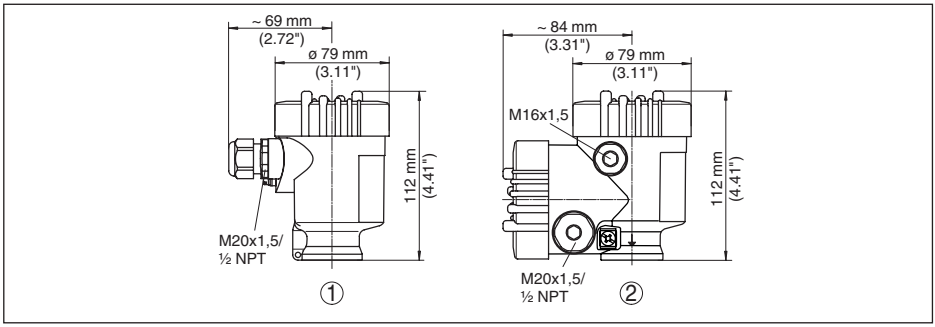


Fig. 66: Housing versions in protection IP 66/IP 68 (0.2 bar) - with integrated display and adjustment module the housing is 9 mm/0.35 in higher

1 Single chamber version
2 Double chamber version

Aluminium housing

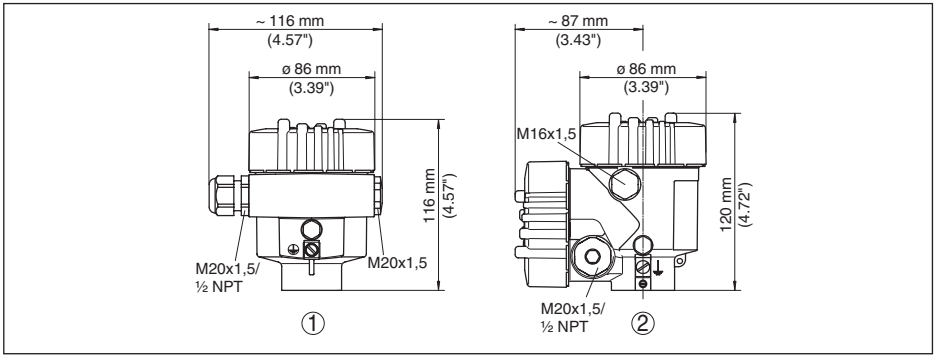


Fig. 67: Housing versions in protection IP 66/IP 68 (0.2 bar) - with integrated display and adjustment module the housing is 9 mm/0.35 in higher

1 Single chamber version
2 Double chamber version

Aluminium housing with protection rating IP 66/IP 68 (1 bar)

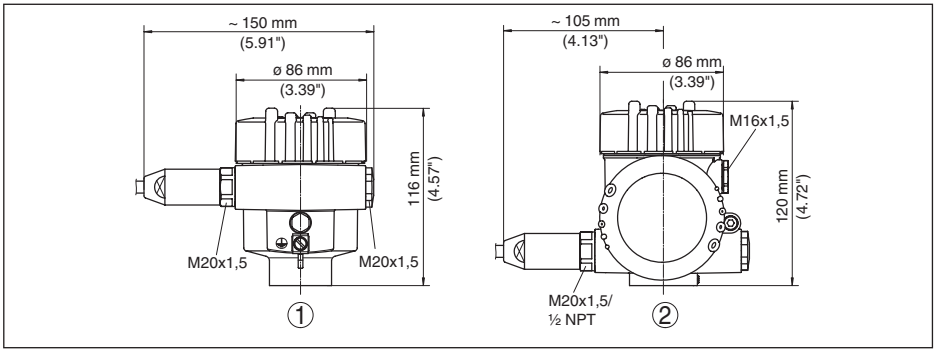


Fig. 68: Housing versions with protection rating IP 66/IP 68 (1 bar) - with integrated display and adjustment module the housing is 9 mm/0.35 in higher

1 Single chamber version
2 Double chamber version

Stainless steel housing

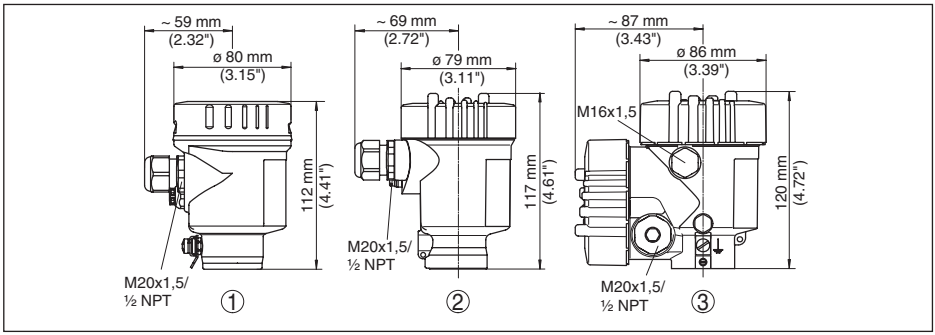


Fig. 69: Housing versions in protection IP 66/IP 68 (0.2 bar) - with integrated display and adjustment module the housing is 9 mm/0.35 in higher

1 Single chamber version, electropolished
2 Single chamber version, precision casting
3 Double chamber version, precision casting

Stainless steel housing with protection rating IP 66/IP 68, 1 bar

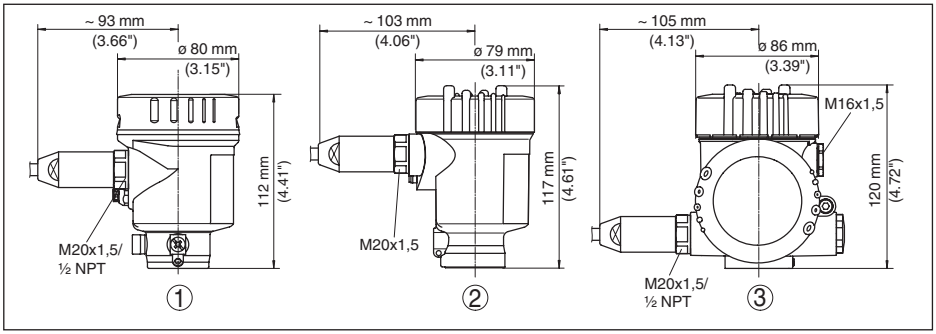
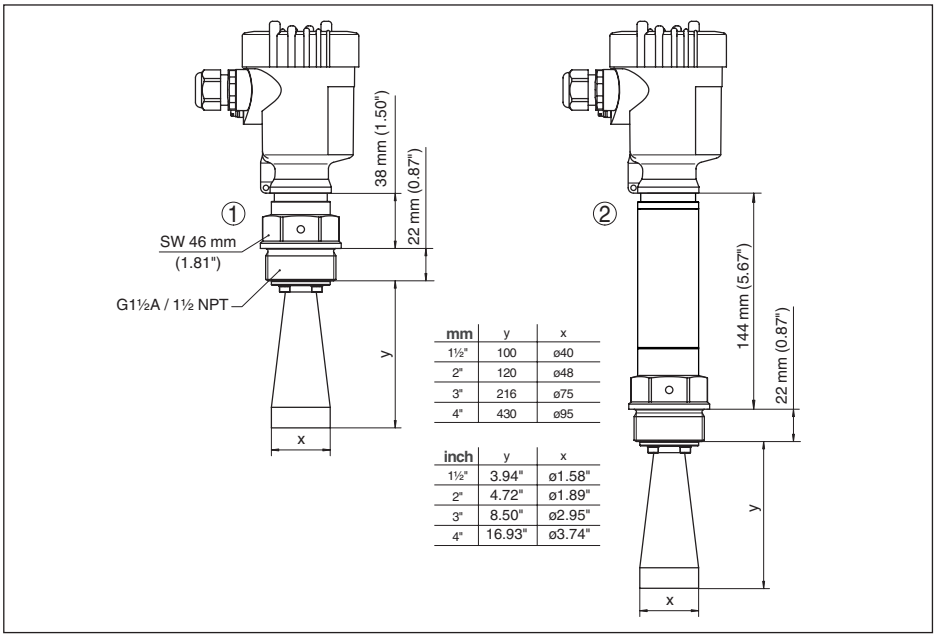


Fig. 70: Housing versions with protection rating IP66/IP68 (1 bar) - with integrated display and adjustment module the housing is 9 mm/0.35 in higher

1 *Single chamber version, electropolished*
2 *Single chamber version, precision casting*
3 *Double chamber version, precision casting*

VEGAPULS 62, horn antenna in threaded version



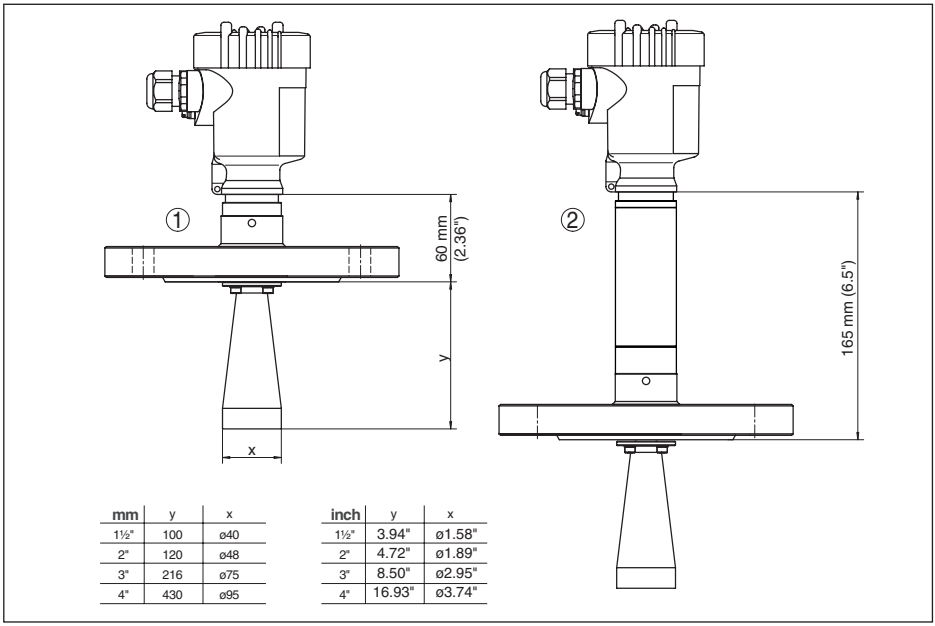
mm	y	x
1½"	100	ø40
2"	120	ø48
3"	216	ø75
4"	430	ø95

inch	y	x
1½"	3.94"	ø1.58"
2"	4.72"	ø1.89"
3"	8.50"	ø2.95"
4"	16.93"	ø3.74"

Fig. 71: VEGAPULS 62, horn antenna in threaded version

1 *Standard*
2 *With temperature adapter up to 250 °C*

VEGAPULS 62, horn antenna in flange version



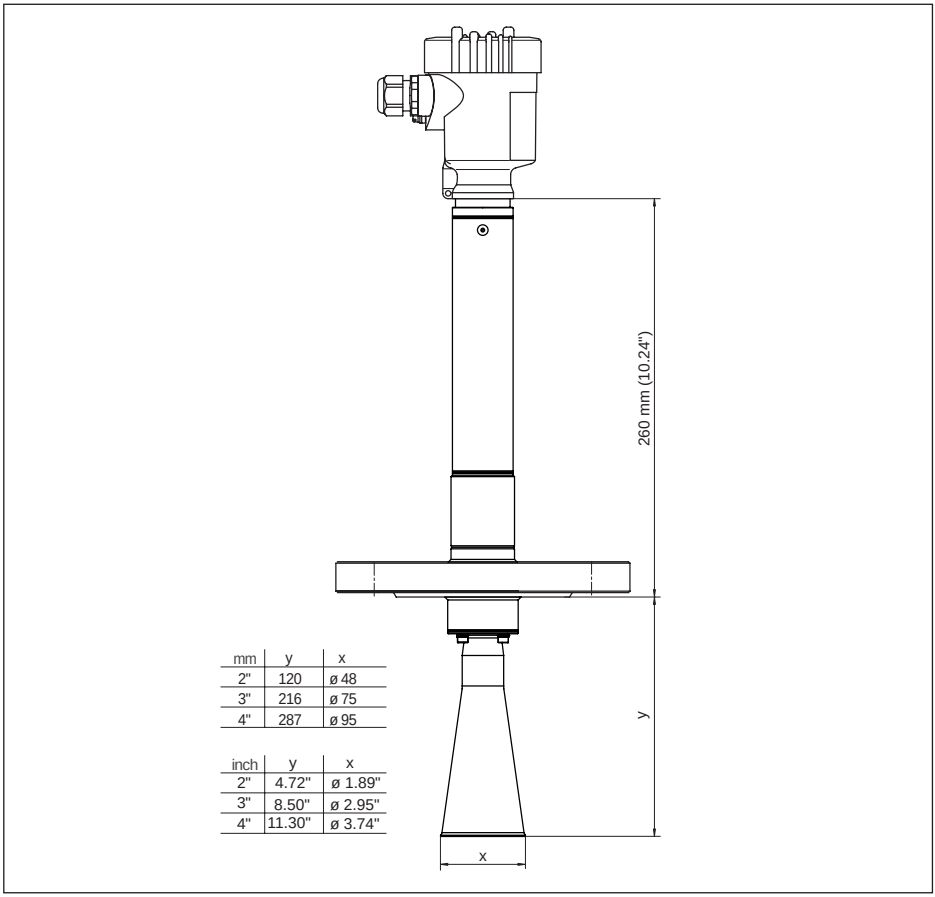
mm	y	x
1½"	100	ø40
2"	120	ø48
3"	216	ø75
4"	430	ø95

inch	y	x
1½"	3.94"	ø1.58"
2"	4.72"	ø1.89"
3"	8.50"	ø2.95"
4"	16.93"	ø3.74"

Fig. 72: VEGAPULS 62, horn antenna in flange version

1 Standard
2 With temperature adapter up to 250 °C

VEGAPULS 62, horn antenna in flange version 450 °C

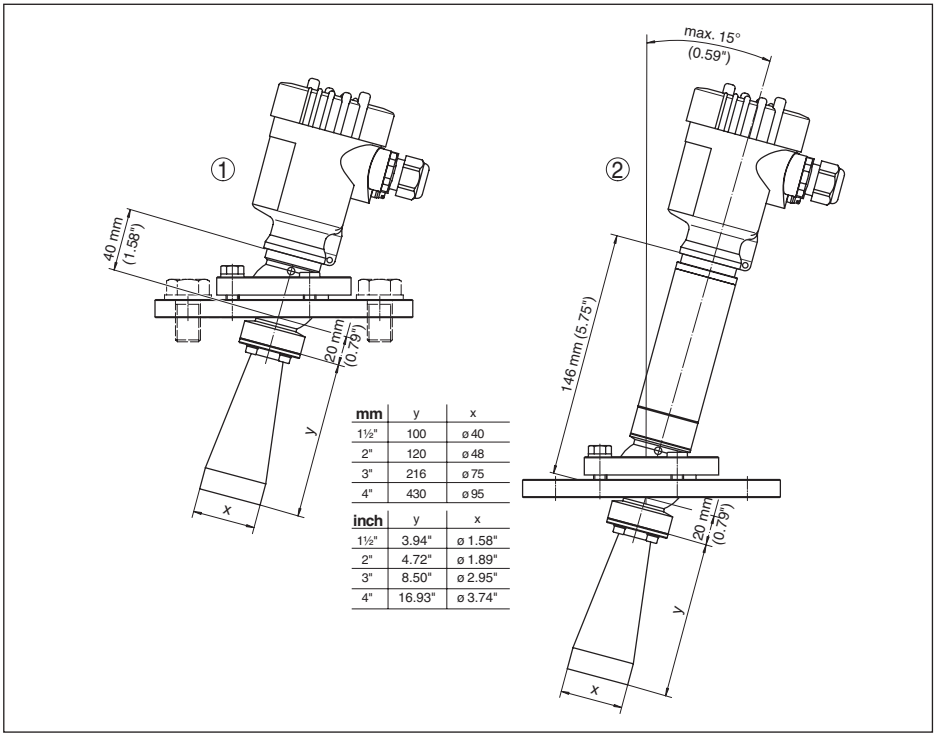


mm	y	x
2"	120	ø 48
3"	216	ø 75
4"	287	ø 95

inch	y	x
2"	4.72"	ø 1.89"
3"	8.50"	ø 2.95"
4"	11.30"	ø 3.74"

Fig. 73: VEGAPULS 62, horn antenna in flange version with temperature adapter up to 450 °C

VEGAPULS 62, horn antenna and swivelling holder



mm	y	x
1½"	100	ø 40
2"	120	ø 48
3"	216	ø 75
4"	430	ø 95

inch	y	x
1½"	3.94"	ø 1.58"
2"	4.72"	ø 1.89"
3"	8.50"	ø 2.95"
4"	16.93"	ø 3.74"

Fig. 74: VEGAPULS 62, horn antenna and swivelling holder

1 Standard
2 With temperature adapter up to 250 °C

VEGAPULS 62, horn antenna and swivelling holder, threaded fitting

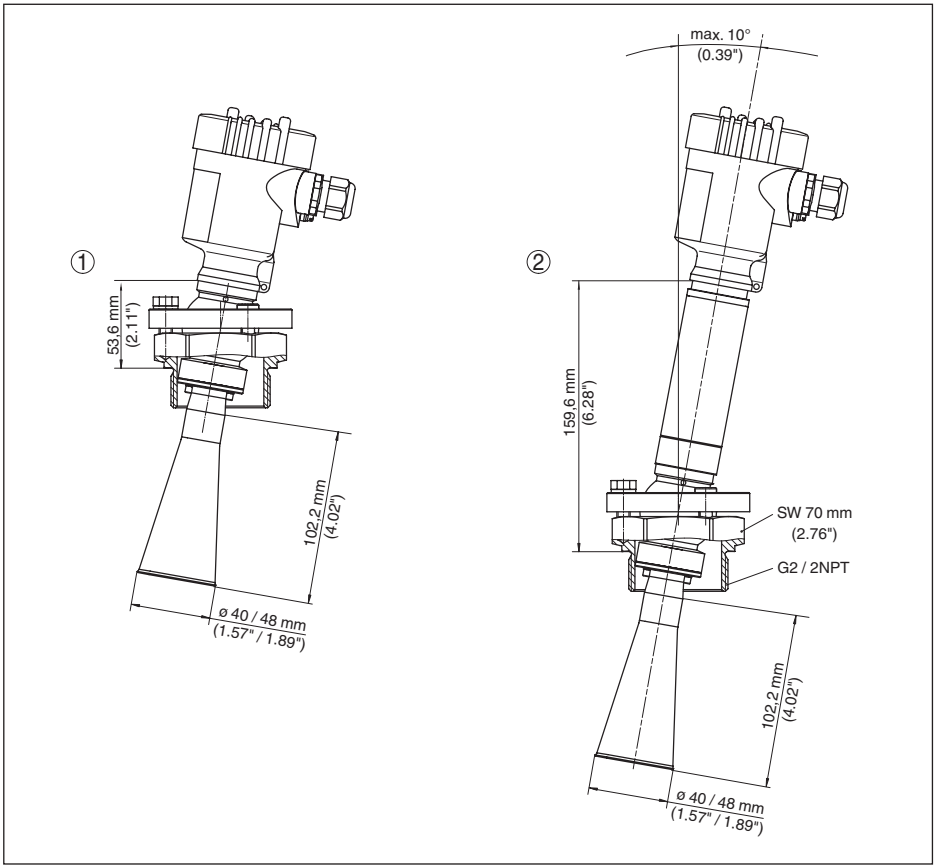


Fig. 75: VEGAPULS 62, horn antenna and swivelling holder, threaded fitting

1 Standard
2 With temperature adapter up to 250 °C

VEGAPULS 62, parabolic antenna and swivelling holder

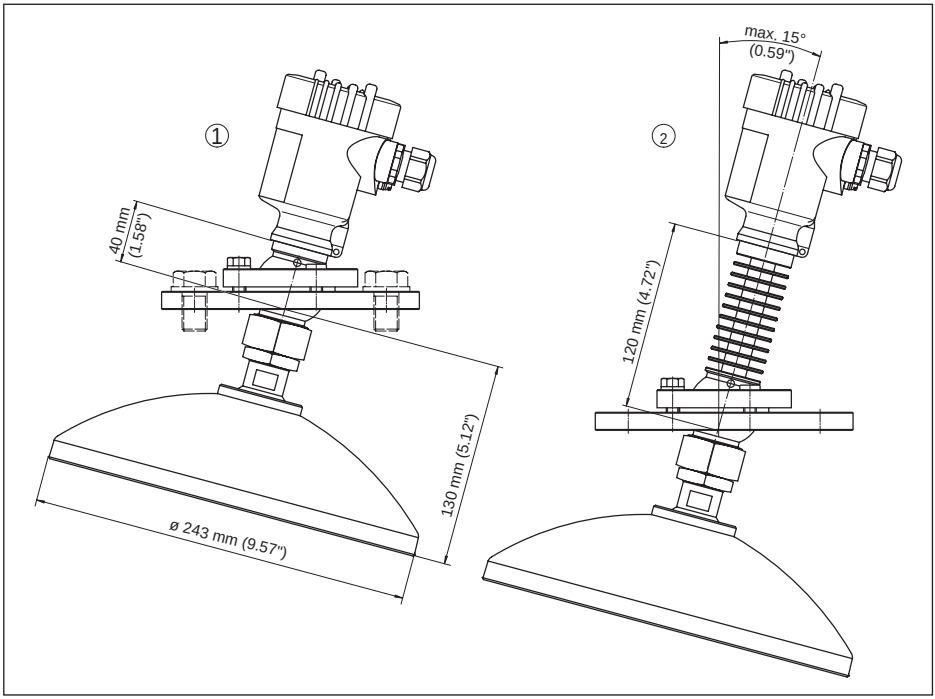


Fig. 76: VEGAPULS 62, parabolic antenna and swivelling holder

1 Standard
2 With temperature adapter up to 200 °C

11.4 Industrial property rights

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